REGISTERED No. L—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,527.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

Six lines, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special terms may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The rate for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F.M. Burke, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 29th June.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, and on MONDAY, the 24th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., *Agents.*

Bombay, 6th June 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 346 H.P., Commander C. M. H. Day, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 8th June 1876, at 4 P.M.

	June.		June.
Leaves BOMBAY	8	Leaves Madras	23
,, Cuddalore	10	,, Mutlipatam	24
,, Karikal	14	,, Coconada	25
,, Aliveppy	15	,, Vizagapatam	28
,, Tuticorin	16	,, Bimlipatam	26
,, Colombo	17	,, Gopalpore	27
,, Nagapatam	20	,, False Point	28
,, Pondicherry	21	Arrives CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers as this line is one for intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Aleheen, Padang and Moluccas Ports, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., *Agents.*

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander T. H. France, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June 1876, at 4 P.M.

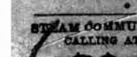
	June.		June.
Leaves BOMBAY	7	Leaves BUSREH	20
,, Kurrachee	11	,, Mahomerah	26
,, Gwader	13	,, Fao	26
,, Jask	15	,, Bushire	28
,, Bunder Abbas	18	,, Bahrein	29
,, Linga	18	,, Linga	July 2
,, Bushire	21	,, Bunder Abbas	4
,, Fao	24	,, Muscat	6
,, Mahomerah	22	,, Kurrachee	11
Arrives BUSREH	23	Arrives BOMBAY	14

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., *Agents.*

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, de-patch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

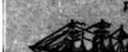
The S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander T. H. France, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th June 1876, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. *Agents.*

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	22	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 8 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.

BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.

SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9, Rumman Street.

Bombay, May 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE S. S. EUROPA will SAIL POSITIVELY on the 8th June for LIVERPOOL.

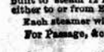
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,	to sail about	5th July.
,, TRENTHAM HALL,	,,	2nd August.
,, BRANKSOME HALL,	,,	23rd August.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE,	,,	16th September.



THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 26 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	June 1876.	
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1838	250	9th	Suez, &c.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3643	600	14th	Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	350	23rd	Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	30th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 12th June 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. PESHAWUR, Captain C. A. White, (3,781 Tons and 600 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

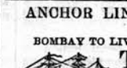
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 9th June 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay 29th May 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	From Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2277	474	22d April.	29th April.	8th June.
INDIA	2293	500	20th May.	27th May.	19th July.
MACEDONIA	2372	486	17th June.	24th June.	19th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.	Suez.
First Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

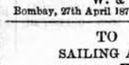
For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

TO LIVERPOOL.

SAILING ABOUT 10TH JUNE.



THE Powerful Steamer EUROPEAN, 2,647 Tons, 450 Horse Power, Captain Stephope, to be despatched as above, has accommodation for a limited number of First and Second Class Passengers.

Terms..... { First Class, Rs. 450. / Second Class ,, 300.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., or GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May 1876.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding to *EUROPE* are invited to inspect the splendid Stock of *TRAVELLING REQUISITES*, of the Best Manufacture, which can always be obtained at

A MOMENT'S NOTICE,

Ready for *Immediate Use.*

A detailed list of Our Celebrated Travelling Kit forwarded on application, Post Free to any part of India.

Light Suits for the Red Sea, or Warm Suits for the Mediterranean made to order in a few hours ..... from { Rs. a. 15 0 to 45 0

ASQUITH & COMPANY,

HIRTMAKERS & OUTFITTERS,

The Overland Kit Warehouse,

8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Sumsooden.

250 boxes tin plates.

AUCTION SALE of Machinery and old Iron at the Colaba Tramway Company's Stable.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, a large quantity of old iron, saws and press cutting machines, tanks, galvanized iron for roofing plates, mats, bamboo poles, rafters, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTS' MATERIALS from Messrs. Winsor and Newton, London.

On SATURDAY, the 10th June at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their room, an invoice of Artists' Materials, consisting of solid sketch books, well and strongly bound of different sizes, new sketch books, sketching flies, Imperial Crayon drawing paper sheets, 21 by 29½, Cumberland pencils, polished, and unpolished colour boxes, containing half and whole cakes, hand books, treatise on transparency painting, mural decorations, botanical drawing, human figure, principles of forms drawing models, miniature paintings, portrait paintings, figure drawing, sketching in water colour, books of the art of drawing, great masters' studies, Field's chromotography, Walker's sketch books, manual on illumination, Pamerton, etching, glass painting colours, pocket knives, assorted gold saucers, boxes of instrument small and large, fine antotype drawing copies, old masters, Her Majesty's visit to Switzerland, bib views, Paris Commune, flowers, Rome statues, ballad singer, decorative designs, &c., &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th June 1876.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Room, Military Square, No. 1, the following :—

1 case riding saddle, 1 case shawl, 6 cases paper, 1 case silk frames, 6 cases Italian wine; on account and risk of first purchaser 100 snuff boxes.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 7th June 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 8th inst. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, tw.st, &c., &c.

10 cases colored prints.

5 cases orange madapollams.

Few bundles of damaged false pearls.

15 bales grey shirtings, 7 lbs. by 39 inches.

2 do. do. do. 9 lbs. by 49 do.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Nana Bhicajee, and by order of the mortgagee Wamon Anna.

All that piece of land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Girgaum, facing the east side of the passage of the Cart called "Hotodee Cathoo-wallee," in the sub-district of Bycoolawur, assessed under No. 306, and measuring about 215 4 9 square yards, and bounded on the east by the passage of the Cart, on the west by the Cart of Shoor Santidas, on the north by a vacant ground of Savetubae wife of Succaram Goumjee, and on the south by the property of Hurrichund Bhaskerjee.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th June, 1876.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 10 proximo, Messrs S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4 P.M., by order of the Assignee of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Nanabhoy Annundrow.

All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate at Girgaum Road, near Hormusjee Bomanjee's Fire Temple or Churney Waddy, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 44, and assessed under No. 35, containing by admeasurement 458 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Girgaum Road, on the west and south by the properties of Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, deceased, and on the north by the house of Pestonjee Muncherjee.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th June 1876.

WHEELER & WILSON'S WORLD RENOWNED SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THESE MACHINES, on account of their superior excellence, have obtained the highest reputation in all the markets of the world. Their peculiar advantage and beauty lies in the ROTATING HOOK which makes them simple in construction, noiseless and rapid in work, and efficient in every way; stability out of question. Seldom out of repair, and, if at all, easily put to rights. Best adapted for Families and Millinery Establishments.

INSTRUCTION TO PURCHASERS GRATIS. PACKING FREE.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., Sole Agents, 7, Parsee Bazar Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE, APOLLO STREET, ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 7TH JUNE. THE STAR COMPANY.

The performance will commence with the Screaming Farce, NURSEY CHICKWEED.

FOLLOWED BY

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PROGRAMME.

"You and I"	(Ballad)	Miss Minnie Williams.
"Little high-heeled Boots"	(Song and Dance)	Miss Flora Ford.
"Rowing on the Lake"	(New Serio-Comic Song)	Miss Marian Ford.
"Song of Songs"	(Comic Song)	Mr. O. Holmes.
"Mother says I mustn't"	(Comic Song)	Mr. Michael Comerford.
"Within a mile of Edinbro' Toon"	(Scotch Song)	Miss Minnie Williams.
Pas de Deux	(Character Dance)	Miss Marian and Miss Ada Ford.

INTERMISSION.

"Grecian Bend"	(Comic Song)	Mr H. Herbert.
"The Bold Militiaman"	(Comic Song)	Mr. H. Barker.
"Ginger Blue"	(Negro Delineation)	Mr. J Smythe.
"The Parsee Belle"	(Successful Parsee Character Dust).	Miss Minnie Williams and Miss Marian Ford.
"Married to a Mermaide"	(Comic Song)	Mr. Michael Comerford.
Treble Highland Fling. (Dance in character)		The Sisters Ford.

To conclude with a WALK ROUND NO BREAKDOWN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class.....Rs. 2 | Second Class .....Rs. 1

Tickets can be obtained and Seats secured at the English Hotel. Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

N.B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Church Gate Street and foot of Apollo Street after the Performance.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s. s. City of Baltimore.

Bombay, 6th June 1876.

THE ELECTION of a MEMBER of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION for the FORT WARD in place of Mr. MACLEAN, resigned, will be held TO-DAY at the Municipal Offices, Fort. The Polling commences at 9 A.M.

W. G. PEDDER, Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 7th June 1876.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,793,300.

POLICIES ISSUED AND CLAIMS PROMPTLY PAID BY KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

National Bank Buildings.

UNIQUE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited,

BOMBAY BRANCH. OFFICE : 4, HORNBY ROW.

The Positive Life Assurance Company.—We duly observed that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Positive Life Assurance Company had been held in London, to consider the present financial position of the Company, at which a committee of investigation of affairs was appointed. We now learn by the mail received yesterday that the committee have concluded—1. That the Life Assurance Funds are intact, and that the Policy-holders are therefore perfectly secure. 2. That the Company is unquestionably solvent, a considerable part of the capital remaining, and they had authorised the Directors of the Company to lay these important conclusions before the annual meeting.—*Indian Daily News*, 3rd June 1876.

Directors :

S. COCHRANE, Esq. (Manager, Agra Bank, Limited), Calcutta.

J. MACKINNON, Esq. (Messrs. Macneill & Co.), Calcutta.

F. J. MARSDEN, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law), Calcutta.

J. H. MENGENS, Esq. (Messrs. W. Mogan & Co.), Calcutta.

Bankers :

AGRA BANK (Limited).

Solicitors :

Messrs. HEARN AND CLEVELAND.

Medical Referee :

SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

(No charge made for medical examination, the fee in all cases being paid by the Company).

Trustee of the Bombay Life Fund :

W. LOUDON, Esq., OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY.

Agent :

J. SCOTT, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE : 4, HORNBY ROW.

PAID UP CAPITAL (over)..... £250,000

40 per cent of which have been devoted to the purchase of Consols..... (£100,000)

Which sum now stands in the books of the Bank of England in the names of

THE CENTRAL TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. LORD SANDHURST, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., THOMAS HUGHES, Esq., Q. C., M. P., And M. H. CHAYTOR, Esq.,

BRINGS A SPECIAL GUARANTEE FUND, PERMANENTLY INVESTED AS SECURITY FOR THE ASSURED, INDEPENDENTLY OF THE WHOLE OF THE NET PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY, WHICH ARE ALSO INVESTED IN TRUSTEES' NAMES, AT THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES, ADDED TO WHICH, All the other Property of the Company is liable for a similar purpose.

EXPLANATION OF THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system, which confers several important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a Positive Note, free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three days after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office; because he never loses control over his money; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner that depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash; whereas, in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.

Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are abolished, consequently, Life assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

Native lives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had on application to the Office.

J. SCOTT, Agent.

Bombay, 4, Hornby Row, 6th June 1876.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received by the Company during the past three years confirm the unrivalled qualities, which have gained for it the leading position so long held in the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash .....Rs. 6 0

Do. Pints, do. ..... ,, 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	30 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Spirit equal to the first class brands of Hennessy, Martell, and others, commonly sold at a higher rate....	27 0
OLD BRANDY; a sound wholesome spirit	23 0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout the whole of India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES, MADE SPECIALLY LIGHT, FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The "St. ALBAN'S," small knot, Spring Fastening.	Washing Spot	1 12	2 0
	Black, or Rich plain Colors	2 8	3 0
	Fancy Stripes	2 8	3 0
The "DUKE," medium knot, Spring Fastening.	Washing Spot	2 0	2 4
	Black, Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	2 12	3 0
The "CORINTHIAN," moderate knot, New Shape.	Plain Colors, or neat Fancy Stripes	2 12	3 0
	Rich Fancy Satin	3 0	3 8
The "FOUR IN HAND" latest novelty.	Rich Fancy Satin, will Tie Knot or Bow.	3 8	4 0
The "EXCELSIOR," large Pin Scarf.	Rich Fancy Satin or Corded Silk	3 8	4 0
The "EXCHANGE," moderate Pin Scarf.	Fancy Spot or Neat Stripes	2 12	3 2
MADE BOWS, "St. James."	Made with large Ends, plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	2 0	2 4
WINSORS, To Tie Knot or Bow.	Washing Spots	1 12	2 0
	Fancy Checks	2 8	3 0
	Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	3 4	3 12
LONG SCARFS to Tie Knot, or for Ring.	Rich Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	4 8	5 0
DRESS TIES.	Folded White, per box	2 8	3 0
	Made Bows, with large Ends, each	1 0	1 2

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
BLACK TIES.	Best Corded Silk, from	0 14	1 0
	Wide Black for Mess	2 4	2 8
GLOVES.	Gent's White Kid	2 12	3 0
	Ladies'	2 12	3 8
	Gent's or White Doe, Military	3 12	4 4
BRACES from the best Manufacturers.	Guyot's, New Designs	2 0	2 4
	,, Silk for Dress	4 8	5 0
	Scarlet Berlin, Extra Long	3 0	3 8
	Strong Cantab	2 8	3 0
	United Service, Best Bridle Leather	3 8	4 0
LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY, Gold or Ivory.	Front Studs, set	4 8	5 0
	Collar do. each	1 0	1 10
	Solitaires, per pair	5 0	5 12
UMBRELLAS, Best London Made, with Fox's Paragon Frames.	Best Italian Silk	11 8	13 0
	Extra quality	13 8	15 0
	Stout Alpaca	6 8	7 8
	Ladies' Silk, very Light	9 8	11 0
	Ladies' Silk, very Light	11 8	13 0
	White Covers for above	2 8	3 0
WALKING STICKS.	Ashplant, Rattan, and Natural Orange, from	1 0 to 2 8	1 4 to 2 12

ASQUITH & COMPANY, SHIRT MAKERS,

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY.

SCARFS TIES, GLOVES, &C.

BADHAM & COMPANY have just received a large supply of the above in all the Latest Shapes.

SMALL MADE KNOTS. Spring Fastening.

	Rs. a.
The "St. Albans" Twill Silk, Blue or Black, white spots	3 8
New Checks and stripes	2 8
Rich plain colors, new shades	3 0

MODERATE KNOTS. The New Shape. "Corinthian."

Rich corded silk spots, stripes Rich satin	3 0
The Czarewitch, moderate size Sailor's Knot, the latest introduced, to fit any size neck without spring or metal fastening Fancy colours, spots or black	3 8

THE LATEST NOVELTY. "The Four in Hand." A long folded Scarf.

Will tie Knot or Bow	3 0
Rich Black corded Silk	

BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES.

Ladies	White / Colored / Dogskin / Gauntlet	Two Buttons	Nett	2 12
Gents	White			3 0
	Colored			3 0
	Dogskin			2 12
	Doe, Military			4 8

NEW PIN SCARFS. To suit any Collar. THE "EXCHANGE," "GRESHAM."

	Rs. a.
Rich Fancy Stripes or Spots	2 8

THE "EXCELSIOR." Extra large to cover the Shirt.

New Fancy Checks	4 0
Fancy Stripes or Spots	
Figured Satin	

LORD NAPIER. Large Pin Scarf.

Fancy Stripes or spots	4 0
Rich Black Silk and Satin	

MADE UP BOWS. "Lessops," "Park," "Eton."

Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	2 0
Moderate Size all Colors	2 12
Large Ends to lay under Collar, all Colors	
Rich Plain Colors, Long Ends	

STRONG BRACES.

Light Webb, French	2 8
The Celebrity Braces Patented	3 0
Scarlet Berlin, Extra Long	3 12
Strong Cantab	2 12
United Service Everlasting Best Bridle Leather	3 0

UMBRELLAS. With Fox's Patent Frames.

Best Italian Silk, Best Natural Sticks	12	8
Extra Quality	15	8
Ladies'	10	8
White Cotton Lined Green	5	8
Ladies' Sunshades, Buff Alpaca Lined Green	5	8

SCARFS TO TIE KNOT, Bow, or for Ring.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Washing Bird's Eye	2 8	
New Fancy Checks	2 8	
Rich Plain Colours or Fancy Stripes	3 0	4 0
Long Scarfs, best quality	3 0	4 0

FOLDED SILK TIES.

Black or Colour	1 0
Ditto to Drive Extra	1 8
The New Wide Black Dinner Tie—The Reform	2 8

DRESS TIES.

Plain White Folded	8
Made Bows	12
Ditto with the New Square Ends	1 0

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY. GOLD ON IVORY Will last for Years.

Front Studs	from 4 8
Collar Studs	1 12
Solitaires per pair	5 8
Links,	15 8

WALKING STICKS. A Choice Assortment.

Ash Plants, Rattans, Orange Lemon, Myrtle, Thorns from	1 0 to 2

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR CASH.

Our New Illustrated Free on Application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY, BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS, with Collar Button, in sets, plain, engraved, chased or enamelled Gold in cases	Rs. 45 to 100	STUDS only, plain or engraved Gold	Rs. 14 to 25
,, set with Cornelian, Onyx, Coral, Carbuncle, &c.	Rs. 50 to 150	,, handsomely chased or figured enamel	Rs. 20 to 40
,, Turquoise Pavé, or otherwise richly gemmed	Rs. 200 to 350	,, very elegant, for evening wear, set with precious stones	Rs. 40 to 500
		SLEEVE LINKS AND SOLITAIRES, plain or chased	Rs. 16 to 40
		,, enamelled, or enamel and precious stones	Rs. 50 to 200
		COLLAR BUTTONS, plain, engra

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 6TH JUNE 1876.

OWING to the Whitsuntide holidays we have no commercial advices from London of any kind.

The usual New York telegram of yesterday evening is to hand quoting Cotton on the spot unchanged, July shipment 12⅜ cents per lb. which, if correct, is an advance of 5/16 c. per lb. since Friday last.

COTTON here has been exceedingly quiet to-day. Exporters are rapidly closing their operations for the season, and dealers at the same time being apparently more anxious to warehouse their stocks than sell them, the transactions have necessarily been very limited and at unchanged prices. The receipts yesterday were 6,162 bales, making 21,250 bales for the four days.

IMPORTS of all kinds are dull in the extreme. For PIECE GOODS the demand shows a daily decrease, and both from first and second hands the transactions are unimportant, while prices, notwithstanding the backward tendency of Exchange, have an easier feeling.

FREIGHTS are steady. By Steamer we quote £2-1-3 to £2-2-6 and by Iron sailing ships for Liverpool £2-2-6 to £2-5 per ton. Relets have been done at the former figure, but while consignees hold for £2-5 we have not heard of any actual transactions at the rate.

EXCHANGE continues very quiet. There are very few private bills offering, and the Banks being anxious apparently to secure them have again reduced their buying rates half an anna, although maintaining their drawing rates unaltered, except for short dated paper which is 1/16d. lower. The question of what will be done respecting Council drafts on Wednesday still occupies attention, and no great extent of business will be done until the result is known on Thursday. Meanwhile we hear that private telegrams have been received reporting transactions in Bar Silver at something under 52d. per oz., and this, if correct, looks very like discounting the allotment of the drafts. We quote closing rates on London as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8¼d. per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 7-16d. ,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 8⅜ to 13-32d. ,,
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 8 7-16d. ,,

On Calcutta, no business has transpired, and rates are nominally unchanged.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very dull. There are no buyers, but we quote sellers' prices Fours, Rs. 101 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101 ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103.

SHARES.—The market continues active especially for Spinning and Weaving Co.'s Scrip which again shows a general advance of Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 per share. Bank of Bombays are also firmer at a further advance of a half per cent and Colaba Land shares are Rs. 25 higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	101
32,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New	727½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	6 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	The Oriental Bank of India and China	195
40,000	250	125	12½ do.	National Bank of India	168 exd
70,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,175
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	80
1,750	1,000	400	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	550
6,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	245

RAILWAY COMPANIES

...	£20	21 8 7-8	6 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	267
...	£20	10 3 1-4	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	6 5 7-8	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21 18 1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18,196	9 15	do.	Do. New Shares	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	50 p.ct	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
500	2,500	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2,575
300	1,000	all	...	Bhown agrur M. & P. Co	1,500
700	1,000	all	50 p.a	Bombay United	1,195
400	150	150	10	Broach Mills	160
900	500	750	...	Colaba Spinning	575
1,500	1,000	all	100 p.a	Dharumsey Spinning	1,070
1,500	1,250	all	60 p.a	Fleming S. W. Co	1,110
1,000	1,000	all	80 p.a	Great Eastern	1,205
2,000	800	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	270
700	1,000	all	60 p.a	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,190
750	1,000	all	65 p.a	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,040
...	...	300	...	Khandesh Spinning	975
1,000	1,000	all	...	Khatao Mucunjee S. & W. Co	1,015
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,120
...	...	500	75	Madras U. Spinning	1,150
3,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,230
1,050	1,000	all	60 p.a	Morarjee Spinning	1,245
4,000	250	all	50 p.a	Oriental	700
600	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,240
1,500	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co	1,010
110	1,000	1,000	25 p.a	Soonderdas Spinning	990
500	1,000	250	125 p.c	Do. do. 1/4 share	300

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

180	5,000	2,850	200 p.a	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 p.a	Albert Co. Kurrachee	815
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	600
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	495 p.a	Apollo Press Co	9,950
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	810
150	500	all	65 p.a	Berar Company (New)	520
1,000	350	all	42 p.a	Indu n Press Co	285
400	250	all	64 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	90
400	1,500	all	75 p.a	Carwar Co	900
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	15
500	1,800	all	700 p.a	Colaba Press Co	3,200
500	300	all	Nil	Dholera P. & G. Co	150
253	1,000	all	180 p.a	East India Press Co	950
150	2,500	all	Rs. 60	Fort Pr. s Co	1,550
800	2,000	2,000	15 p.a	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
700	500	all	100 p.a	French Press Co	390
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.a	Imperial Press Co	410
3,125	400	350	45 p.a	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co	345
800	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 p.a	Prince of W. Press	700
100	500	all	100 p.a	Sassoon's Press Co	525
100	500	750	45 p.a	Scinde Press Co	440
400	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
150	650	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 al
460	1,000	...	125 p.a	Volkart's Mutual Press Co	880

* Per share, for the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,880
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	60
500	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co	700
800	500	300	30 p.c.	Bombay & Kandla Co. of Kurrachee, Ld	210
2,250	200	100	8 p. 1	Malabar Company, Ld	70
1,000	50	all	4 p.a	Mechanics' Build'g Co	27
1,000	500	all	30 p.a	Treacher & Co	375 exd
250	250	all	40 p.c	Vegas Patent Slip	32

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain J. E. Gammon, sailed yesterday for Veraval in ballast.

THE SHIP BREADALBANE, 14,27 tons, Captain S. Cowley, will sail to-day for San Francisco, in ballast.

THE SHIP HOOGLY, 1 300 tons, Captain E. J. Soiders, will sail to-day for Falmouth, with 36543 cwts of linseed.

THE BARQUE MARLBOROUGH, 899 tons, Captain A. Simpson, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE SHIP ASTRONOMER, 1,119 tons, Captain J. Edger, will sail to-day for Sharpness, with a cargo 29,688 cwts. linseed.

THE S. S. SESTOS, 784 tons, Captain R. J. C. Filmouth, sailed yesterday for Trieste, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. ZERBINO, 917 tons, Captain Dowdney, sailed yesterday for Trieste, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 7,022 bales cotton.

THE BARQUE MONGOLIA, 1,082 tons, Captain J. Cator, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (April 1st) with a general cargo she spoke the barque, showed S. L. P. C. H. S. from Bombay to Boston on May 12th in Lat. 15-40 S. and Long. 80-20.

THE S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 1,443 tons, Captain T. Collens, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (May 11th), calling at Port Said and Suez, via the Suez canal, with a cargo of 88 packages pigs lead, 5 bales paper hanging, 20 cases slates, 4 cases glass, 10 cases padlocks, 15 casks disinfecting powder, 7 bales canvas, 1 case paper, 35 rolls sheet lead, 1 case velvet, 1 case needles, 2 bales yarn, 42 bales twist, 3,998 packages plates spelter, 5 drums oil, 68 bales cotton, 89 packages wine, 56 packages beer, 16 cases woollens, 48 cases iron safes, 51 cases stout, and some packages hardware, merchandise, and machinery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders	From
6	City of Baltimore(s)	Collens	Liverpool, May 11.
	Magnolia	C tor	Calcutta, Apr 1.
	Indus (s)	Shallard	Southampton, May 11.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
6	Dunsclow	Dow	San Francisco.
	Sestos (s)	Filmouth	Trieste.
	Zerbino (s)	Dowdney	Trieste.
	Pehlwan (s)	Gammon	Veraval.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Astronomer, Edger, to Sharpness.
Ship Hoogly, Seiders, to Falmouth.
Ship Breadalbane, Cowley, to San Francisco.
Barque Marlborough, Simpson, to Calcutta.

The Steamer City of Baltimore, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June.			
1	Palmyra	...	London.
	Tottcombs	...	Bimlipatam.
2	Yesaquira	...	Colombo.
3	Australia (s)	...	Calcutta.
	Ethiopia (s)	...	Calcutta.
	Acacia	...	Masulipatam.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
1	Sea Queen	...	Masulipatam.
2	Africa (s)	...	Calcutta, and N. Ports.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

May 20	Dalhousie, H M S, Elton, from Perim.	
20	Djafferia, E, ss, Monsoor, from Berbara.	
20	Futtel Munan, ship, Nacoda, from Jedda.	
20	Khodabux, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.	
21	Teazer, H M G boat, Wodehouse, from Perim.	
23	C N, barque, Nacoda, from Jeddah.	
24	Travancore, ss, Andrews, from Suez.	
24	Hydaspes ss, Reynoldson, from Suez.	
24	Amaryllis, ss, Jones, from Cardiff.	
24	Himalaya, ss, Rogers, from London.	
24	Bondicea, ss, Smith, from Bombay.	
25	Victoria, ss, Bolligni, from Manilla.	
25	Lastington, ss, Hart, from Suez.	
26	Trinacria, ss, Hutchinson, from Bombay.	
26	Dalhousie, H M S, Elton, from Perim.	
28	Glengyle, ss, Kayll, from Bombay.	
28	America, ss, Striedberg, from Telicherry.	
28	Hampton, ss, Mc Moutry, from Batavia.	
29	Zampa, ss, Lawson, from Bombay.	
29	Bokhara, ss, Anderson, from Bombay.	
31	Trnaserim, ss, Wells, from Brindisi.	
31	Indus, ss, Shallard, from Southampton.	

DEPARTURES.

May 22	Futtel Munan, ship, Nacoda, to Chittagong.	
24	Travancore, ss, Andrews, to Bombay.	
24	Hydaspes, ss, Reynoldson, to Calcutta.	
25	Dalhousie, H M S, Elton, to Perim.	
25	Djafferia E, ss, Mansoor, to Zeila.	
25	Khodabux, ship, Nacoda, to Jeddah.	
26	C N, barque, Nacoda, to Calcutta.	
25	Himalaya, ss, Rogers, to Calcutta.	
25	Bordicea, ss, Smith, to Liverpool.	
25	Victoria, ss, Bollisani, to Liverpool.	
25	Lartington, ss, Hart, to Batavia.	
25	Trinacria, ss, Hutchinson, to Liverpool.	
28	Glengyle, ss, Kayll, to London.	
29	America, ss, Striedberg, to Marseilles.	
29	Hampton, ss, Mc Moutry, to Rotterdam.	
29	Zampa, ss, Lawson, to Liverpool.	
30	Bokhara, ss, Anderson, to Southampton.	
31	Trnaserim, ss, Wells, to Calcutta.	
31	Indus, ss, Shallard, to Bombay.	

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Teazer, H.M. G. Boat, Wodehouse, from Perim.
Amaryllis, ss, Jones, from Cardiff.
Dalhousie, H M S, Elton, from Perim.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia—32 bales wool, C N Gomes and Co ; 75 bales cotton, Shamjee Narroojee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Jewanram Dayachund ; 2 bales cotton, Hurjeewan Lillachur ; 246 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 101 bales cotton, Khsiram Shamjee ; 150 bales cotton, Jaithanram Nanchund ; 1½ bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

British Army—100 bales cotton, Motee Jaitha ; 52 bales cotton Vurdhman Poonsey and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Roognath Shabhooram ; 85 bales cotton, Goculdass Toolseedass.

Ellen Bates—79 bales cotton, Sayjpall Boychund ; 40 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Amerchund Cullianjee.

Stornoway—1,000 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

Hospodar—175 bales cotton, Venechund Joytadass.

Sierra Morena—4 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdayal ; 215 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 80 bales cotton, Hurjeewan Mohandass.

Mary Stenhouse—150 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 49 bales cotton, Naranjee Bhimjee ; 75 bales cotton, Veerjee Hunsraz ; 126 bales cotton, Vulubdass Maneklund.

Knight Companion—62 b les cotton, Bechurdass Manchund ; 200 bales cotton, Golabchund Nomemull ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 850 bales cotton, Nuseerwanjee Manuckjee and Co ; 68 bales cotton, Sumjee Mcoljee.

European—50 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 49 bales wool, W Nicol and Co ; 40 bales wool, Sewjee Premjee ; 50 bales wool, Toolseedass Cullianjee ; 27 bales wool and 103 bales cotton, Shamjee Narroojee and Co ; 66 bales cotton, Motilall Rathi ; 167 bales cotton, Bhowan Ramjee ; 38 bales cotton, Ramdass Dossa ; 85 bales cotton, Ramdayall Cunceyalall ; 5 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 20 bales cotton, Nuraey Keswonjee and Co ; 80 bales cotton, Vurdhman Wagjee ; 26 bales cotton, Bhuwandass Tulsickchund ; 70 bales cotton Nemechund Goolalchund ; 120 bal s cotton, Munsookram Poojaram ; 73 bales cotton, Premjee Jaithabhoy ; 125 bales co ton, Motee Jaitha ; 137 bales cotton, Manockjall Pranjewandass ; 100 bales cotton, Mooljee Luckmedas ; 60 bales cotton, Heerjee Jadowjee ; 53 bales cotton, Dharmsey Megjee ; 57 bales cotton, Vurdhman Tokersee.

Europa s—103 bales hemp y rn, M Mody and Co ; 140 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Hurridass ; 46 bales cotton, Anderson and Co ; 91 bales cotton, Megjee Poonja ; 71 bales cotton, Sowchund Mitha ; 103 bales cotton, Bhowan Ramjee ; 328 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 40 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co ; 53 bales cotton, Janachund Jawaree ; 11 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Cartvale—3,000 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Golconda s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Travancore s—3,630 bags groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Star of Germany—800 bales dry chillies, Volkart Brothers ; 10,500 bags rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Travancore s—157 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Alpine—72 bales cotton, Young and Co.

FOR HONKONG.

Peshawar s—144 cases broken glass, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 40 cwts sumadastone, A K Neezamally ; 24 packages cloves, Allarukhia Khaksy and Co ; 30 bales cotton waste, Khannamad Nensee ; 76 bales twist, Vulubdass Manchund ; 348 bags cooplat, S N Tulatee ; 25 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 12 chests opium, Muraibhoy Virbocean ; 8 cases fishmaw, Dawoodbhoy Hassum ; 45 bales twist, Vulubdass Manchund.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 5.

Macintire, Lieut, Bombay 19th Regt N I, on duty, from Indore.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 6.

Clark, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, from leave, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 3.)

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

LT-COL J W W'loughby-Osborn, C B, Political Agent in Bhopal, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 9th April 1876, of the privilege leave granted him in Foreign Department Notification No. 655 G, dated 22nd March 1876, and made over charge of the current duties of the Bhopal Political Agency to Capt E Dalrymple.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

Maj D W Laughton, Offg Asst Comr, 1st class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, hold charge of the current duties of the Office of the Depy Comr, Akola Dist, from the afternoon of the 1st to the forenoon of the 21st April 1876.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

MR W C Price, Surveyor, 4th grade, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 20th inst, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 13, dated 18th ult, is cancelled.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS

With reference to P W Dept Notification No 204 of the 1st inst, Mr Revett, Sub-Engr, Saugor Division, Military Works, made over charge on the afternoon of the 15th inst and availed himself of the permission to re-ign the service.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Two months' privilege leave of absence, in extension of three months' special leave given under Notification No 80, dated 6th May 1876, is granted to Lt D A Scott, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, with effect from 1st Sept next.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr H P Edwards, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, reported his return from furlough on the forenoon of 15th May 1876, and is posted to the Schwan Division.

Mr P Anderson, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Schwan to the Ghotki Division.

Mr E Hyde, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Khanpur to the Bahawalpur Division.

Mr R Gatmell, temporary Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from 15th June 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The following transfers have been made by Superintending Engr, lower Sindh District :—

Mr B Rees, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, from the Schwan to the Mehur Division.

Sergt William Cargill, Overseer, 1st grade, from the Mehur to the Schwan Division.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	June 9	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 7	11-0 A.M.	6-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 7	11-0 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
China	,, 12	3-0 P.M.	No afte.
Australia	,, 24	3-0 P.M.	packets.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 9	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	,, 9	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 P.M. The following are the revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M., and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

5-30 P.M.		5-30 P.M.
Friday ..... June 9	Friday	June 16
	,, ...	,, 23

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday ..... June 12	Monday	June 26

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday ..... June 24	Saturday ..... July 22

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Saturday and Wednesday.

2 P.M.		4 P.M.
Saturday ..... June 10	Wednesday	June 7

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay on every Saturday.

The extra Steamer of the B I S N Company despatched from Bombay every Tuesday, will, until further notice be discontinued and Mails for Ratnagiri and Vingorla will be forwarded by the regular Contract steamer leaving on every Saturday.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O. and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

Saturday	June 11, 11 A.M.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Gunder, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Wednesday*.

4 P.M.	
Wednesday	June 7

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

From the 1st June, the following revised arrangements in respect to the closing of the Inland Mails will come into force :—

The after packet, hitherto made up at the General Post Office, will be abolished, and the times for posting extended to the hours given in the subjoined Table.

A Post Office will be established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, will be received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Caariage Letter Box.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting			
	At General Post Office.		At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bander Railway Station Post Office.
	Ordinary Letters, and Papers.	Registered Letters & Parcels.		
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S.E.Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednagur, Sholapoor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	1-20 M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B, B, and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Rajpootana, Kattiawar, and Kutch	7-30 P. M.	4 P.M.	5-30 P.M.	...
For ditto to Southern Concan, &c., for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Sutnagherry	10 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I.P. Railway as far as Poona, for Kirkee and Panwel	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BUCHOOBAI—June 5th, at 4 Cowajee Patell Street, Fort, infant daughter of Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Dady, aged 9 months. Her remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence this morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GODFREY—June 1st, at Comrsatee, East Berar, the wife of W. F. Godfrey, D. P. W., of a son.

RAINFORD—May 30th, at Sehore, Central India, the wife of Captain C. Rainford, Bhopal Battalion, of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—May 31st, at Potrehn House, Dalhousie, the wife of P. F. Robertson, Captain, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, of a son.

DEATH.

WALTER—May 31st at Almorah, Odiarne St. George, the much beloved child of Captain and Mrs. Walter, aged 2 months.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1876.

THE suggestion was thrown out some time ago by a correspondent of this journal that the time had come when the policy of maintaining such a station as Aden, at a great cost to the Empire, for the protection of the trade and general intercourse between England and India, should be reconsidered. Why, our correspondent asked, should the English Government cling to old world notions about keeping hold of Aden as "the key to the Red Sea," when steamers need no longer call there to coal and can enter the Red Sea without passing within range of the heaviest guns that could be mounted on the fortifications of the place, which is popularly supposed to secure to England the command of the seas at the point where all the commerce of the East passes out of the Indian Ocean to seek a highway up the Red Sea and through the Suez Canal to the countries of the West? Why not abandon a station which has ceased to fulfil the purpose for which it was seized, especially when such an abandonment would save the State a heavy yearly expenditure? Our correspondent seems to have shared the opinion entertained by Lord Northbrook's Government regarding the uselessness of Aden, for we have heard that the Political Resident at Aden, who is called upon to entertain distinguished visitors every week, and who is expected to think nothing of having a Viceroy or a Commander-in-Chief with a large staff billeted upon him for a day or two at a time, was lately rebuked by the Government of India when he asked for an increase of table money to meet these extraordinary demands on his hospitality, and told that the finances of India would not allow any further expenditure on Aden. It may be presumed, however, that Lord Lytton's Government, with its keener appreciation of Imperial needs, will reject the notion that Aden might safely be abandoned. It is true that this station is not "the key to the Red Sea" in the same sense in which Gibraltar is the key to the Mediterranean. Perim, if it were armed with the heaviest of modern guns, would better merit that designation; and, as Lord Napier of Magdala on his way home the other day, stopped his steamer for some hours in the Straits that he might go ashore and inspect the works at Perim, it is possible that the defences of this somewhat neglected port may soon be improved.

But Aden has a value of its own which no Government called upon to make provision against the accidents of modern warfare can possibly overlook. It has a good harbour, and is within easy reach of markets both in Arabia and Africa from which it can always obtain plentiful supplies of cattle, grain, and vegetables. The natural advantages of the place have made it a great trading port from the earliest historical times; and under British rule it has recovered the commercial importance which it had lost under the barbarous government of Arab chiefs. Such a station would be of the greatest use to the British Navy in time of war. If England went to war with any maritime Power, she would find it necessary to keep a squadron constantly cruising about the mouth of the Red Sea, and surely it would be madness to leave such a squadron without sure means of procuring supplies of food and coal at some port between Suez and Bombay. Coals can be stored more conveniently at Aden than elsewhere on the Arabian or African coast, and provisions of all kinds are, as we have said, abundant. If, then, Aden were not already a British possession, one of the first enterprises forced upon our Government when war broke out would be to acquire such a station as a *point d'appui* for Her Majesty's ships cruising in Eastern waters.

But it is essential that a station occupied for such purposes should be properly fortified, and the present defences of Aden are notoriously worthless. Plans of new defences were adopted some time ago, but grave doubts are entertained if these too will not be found inadequate to protect Aden against a more formidable enemy than the Arabs. A number of 9-inch guns have been sent out, and four of them are now ready to be mounted on Ras Morbat Hill. Two 9-inch guns will be mounted on the old Morbat Fort, lower tier, for the protection of the inner harbour; and two on Ras Tarshyni Hill. But all vessels can enter the harbour without approaching either Tarshyni or the 4-gun battery on Ras Morbat (the only [illegible] of man-of-war stand in their way. The scheme of defence should have included the laying down of torpedoes, and we may presume that in time of war one or two ironclads will be available. But why have the Government fallen into the mistake of sending out only second or third class guns to be mounted at such an important position? A 10-inch gun is as good at 1,500 yards as a 9-inch at 200 yards, and the latter gun can do no more than pierce an armour plate of 6½ inches in thickness at a distance of 1,400 to 1,500 yards. Two 10-inch guns mounted on Tarshyni towards the bays would prevent the largest ships in Her Majesty's Navy from coming near without being in danger. The whole place now can be taken in reverse from Gold Mohur Valley, and the arsenal and magazine are left quite exposed, while the strength of the garrison at the points that would be attacked from the sea is weakened by the practice of keeping the European troops in the Camp, where they are not wanted. It is true that two 9-inch guns are to be mounted on Seera Knoll, about 200 ft. below Seera Tower, for the protection of the arsenal and magazine; but why not move the ammunition and stores to some safe spot near Steamer Point instead of leaving them exposed as distinct marks for an enemy's shells?

THE appointment of Inspector of Indian Fisheries, like that of Minister of Agriculture, caused a good deal of fuss at the time of creation, but it does not appear to us that the public has received very much for the money that has been paid away to either office. We hardly know what was expected of Dr. Day when posted to an appointment that had no definite duties attached to it, but whatever was the original intention, everyone is aware what it has resulted in—a classification of the fishes we have got, but the introduction of no new ones. The Inspector of Fisheries was instructed to discover some method of checking the waste of fresh water fish in India, but it scarcely needed a special appointment or a special officer to do this; it was a matter for the consideration of the police, if any one, and as might have been expected, nothing has come of this famous preservation idea. There is a considerable waste of freshwater fish, no doubt, in places where the natives can avail themselves of natural facilities to entrap their prey with little trouble. The anicuts of large rivers—such as the Kistna and Godavery, for example—present extraordinary advantages for the destruction of fish wholesale, and it is not too much to say that in these situations—where, like the salmon weirs at home, the fish are dependant for their safety altogether on the depth of water caused by the rise or fall of "freshes"—they have been taken out of the river by the cart load, and wasted with true native improvidence. But, as a rule, the natives can no more waste the fish of large tanks and rivers than they can waste the fish of the sea, which supply is immensely in excess of all our possible drafts upon it. Their methods of taking fish are so very primitive and laborious that there is nothing to fear on the score of the extinction of fish in the Mofussil, as has been sometimes predicted. The cast nets of the native fisherman only sweep the shallows of tanks and rivers, wherein the small fry locate themselves; the large fish are beyond their reach in the deep water where the use of cast nets is impracticable. Seines, or drag nets, the natives can only use under exceptional circumstances, for Indian tanks are commonly choked with weeds and water plants which place the use of these destructive engines out of the question. Considerable quantities of freshwater fish are taken on lakes and rivers with the spear and by torchlight, but the quantity can be only trifling in comparison to that contained in these waters; in short, we think that it is not so much the preservation of Indian fishes that is in question, but the acclimatisation of foreign fishes of a superior kind to our own. Fresh water fish in India is of very poor quality. The *malseer* is the one good fish that affords any sport to the angler in the country, if we except the trout of the icy streams of the north, which are almost out of our category. But the *malseer*, we believe, is unknown south of the Nerbudda, and in the immense extent of water scattered in tanks and rivers over Western and Southern India, there is scarcely a fish to be found worth angling for or eating. The *murrel* is, perhaps, the best tank fish we have got, but he is a hideous creature, only to be taken with trimmers and impaled frogs after the practice of poaching on meres in England, and when captured is inferior as food to that very inferior fish, the pike, which he somew

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEATH OF COLONEL MONTGOMERY.

LAHORE, 6TH JUNE.

The death of Colonel Montgomery, of the 10th Hussars, on Sunday of heat apoplexy, is reported from Saharunpore, where deceased had arrived *en route* to Mussoorie.

Cholera is reported at Meerut.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARRIVAL AT RANGOON OF THE GROSVENOR PARTY.

RANGOON, 5TH JUNE.

Advices received state that Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber have left Thayetmyo, and are expected to arrive here to-morrow.

TURKEY AND THE EUROPEAN PRESS.

LONDON, 6TH JUNE.

The Press takes a soberer view of the prospect of Turkey.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S MEMORANDUM.

The *Times*, in a telegram from Berlin, states that there are symptoms of a possible leaning of Austria, France, and Italy towards the English view of Prince Gortschakoff's Memorandum as read at the Berlin Conference.

SERVIA AND THE NEW SULTAN.

It is stated that Servia has recognized the new Sultan of Turkey.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

The mails (via Brindisi) of 15th ultimo and the heavy mails (via Southampton) arrived in London, the former yesterday and the latter to-day.

Arrivals from Bombay.—Deccan, Tuscany, Bonheim, and Borrowdale.

RECOGNITION OF THE NEW SULTAN BY RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, 6TH JUNE.

Russia has recognized the new Sultan of Turkey.

THE EX-SULTAN'S MODE OF SUICIDE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 5TH JUNE.

Abdul Aziz committed suicide by opening the veins of his arms with a pair of scissors.

WEATHER REPORTS.—6TH JUNE.

CANNANORE, 5-20 P.M.—Weather clear, wind S. W., thermometer 84.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N.W. 3, thermometer 86, barometer 29 94.

MANGALORE, 10-12 A.M.—Weather fine; wind N.E.N. W., ther. max. 88 min. 84.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S.W. strong, thermometer 95, barometer 29.73.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. W. W. strong, thermometer 93.

We understand that Mr. Pedder has resigned the Municipal Commissionership, and that there is some probability of Sir Frank Souter being elected to that important post.

The new Bishop of Bombay and his Chaplain will leave Southampton by the P. and O. steamer to-morrow, June 8.

Mr. A. C. Lyall, Agent to Governor-General for Rajpootana, is, it is reported, about to compile a Rajpootana Gazetteer.

It is announced that Mr. Gladstone is writing a paper on Modern Religious Thought. It will appear in the *Contemporary Review* for June.

The quantity of cotton despatched from the Central Provinces and Berar during the week ended 27th May amounted to 2,821 bales, making the total for the season 229,904, and less than last year by 78,545 bales.

Subscriptions are invited for a memorial to Captain Butler, of the Naga Hills. It is proposed to erect a small monument over his grave a Golaghat; and if any funds remain to do something towards perpetuating his memory at home.

The quantity of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of April 1876 amounted to 1,72,182 bales, weighing 6,74,68,576 lbs. or 86,0566-7th candies of the value of Rs. 1,60,77,530.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* understands that the Prince of Wales has presented to all the officers of Her Majesty's ship Serapis and to other officers, naval and military, attached to his suite for service, a special medal or locket commemorative of his Indian tour.

The Prince Imperial will shortly make a tour through North America. The idea of the journey, which is strongly supported by General Fleury and the Prince himself, has been opposed by the once omnipotent M. Rouher, while the Empress has been neutral in the matter.

The Russian Government have recently arrested no fewer than three thousand Ural Cossacks in consequence of their refusal to comply with the new Russian law of military service. These unfortunates, chained in gangs, have been deported by forced marches to Turkestan.

The Pope completed his eighty-fourth year on Saturday, the 13th May, having been born on May 13, 1792. He completed the fifty-seventh year of his priesthood on the 12th of April, and, if he lives till the 16th of this month, will have occupied the pontifical throne just thirty years.

The command of the Royal yacht Osborne is vacant by the promotion of Commander Francis Durrant to post rank. Captain Durrant, who has been specially promoted for his services in attendance on the Prince of Wales, attained the rank of Commander, September 2, 1869, and was appointed on the 28th of May last year to the command of the Osborne.

In consequence of several English travellers having penetrated into remote parts of the Russian Empire, where it is not desired that they should appear, orders have now been issued by the Russian Government that all foreigners on crossing the Russian frontier shall report themselves to the consul of their country, who will be held responsible for their subsequent movements.

It seems that Lieutenant Cameron is to receive ten shillings for every copy of his book sold; and since ten thousand have already been ordered to be printed as a first edition, that will give him £5,000 down. Colonel Baker only gets three shillings a copy for his "Clouds in the East"; and Fred Burnaby has taken a different course from either, and is to have a lump sum of £750 for his work on Khiva.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, 18th May, in reply to Mr. Dunbar, Lord G. Hamilton said:—We received the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act by last mail, but we have not yet received the memorial of the inhabitants of Bombay against it. The Secretary of State will not consider the Bill until the memorial has been received by him, and as soon as he has considered the Act there will be no objection to laying it, together with the memorial, upon the table of the House.

The authorities of the Madras Army would exercise a wise discretion were they to make public the real facts of the affair of the 24th Regiment M. N. I. We are told by the *Madras Times* that at present the most scandalous stories are freely circulated and accepted, especially in native circles, to the great injury of the army's good name; and we feel quite sure that the publication of the facts ascertained at the court of enquiry would greatly reduce in dimensions a scandal that, according to the present popular rumour, is nothing short of monstrous.

"Asmodeus" finishes his last letter from London to the *Pioneer* with the following characteristic bit of pleasant wickedness:—"I don't know whether you saw in India the other day a very remarkable divorce case—Rippingale *vs.* Delacour. The disclosures were awful, and the Judge made some strong and pertinent remarks on the morals of society, which are certainly not improving. But as we make fun of everything, a *bon mot* is going the round of the clubs on this case. It is to the effect that love is an *affair de cœur*, but platonic love an *affaire Delacœur*. It is not bad."

It seems to be pretty well settled (the *Athenæum* says) that another change of some importance, besides the reduction of the limits of age announced in Lord Salisbury's recent Minute, will be made in the regulations affecting candidates for the Indian Civil Service. A smaller amount of knowledge of Oriental languages and dialects than has hitherto been required in the further examinations will be exacted, as the number of subjects prescribed is to be diminished and a portion of the studies of the candidates will be deferred till their arrival in India.

It is stated that the Duke of Edinburgh will shortly be promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral. His Royal Highness attained his rank as captain on the 6th of February, 1866, without having held the rank of commander, and is thus over ten years standing as a post-captain. There is a precedent for this step, as his late Majesty King William IV. was promoted in the the same manner. It is further stated that on the promotion of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir James Drummond, K. C. B., the present Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, His Royal Highness will succeed to the command.

It is officially announced we read in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of May 19th, from Salonica that six of the principal culprits in the assassination of the consuls were condemned and publicly executed on 16th May, in the presence of the crews of the French and German war-ships which are now at Salonica. The trial of the otheer was proceening.. It is added that profect tranquillity prevails. It is stated from Constantinople that the number of persons arrested up to Monday was fifty-four. The prisoners have been conducted on board the Selimie, where the judicial proceedings have taken place. Admiral Jaures arrived at Salonica on Tuesday. He immediately conferred with the European Commissioners, and the commander of the German corvette in order to act in concert with them. A Berlin telegram says that the measures taken by the Turkish Government for the punishment of the guilty persons have given satisfaction there.

Now that the great Indian *voyage de plaisir* is over, remarks the *World*, and the Prince has returned in safety, one may be permitted to say something of the historians of the bloodless campaign. The *World* then makes the following very cheering announcement:—"With one notorious exception, the correspondents and artists of the various English journals lived together on the best of terms, while all received such facilities for the discharge of their duties as were, under the circumstances, possible. At the outset there was a slight disposition on the part of certain of the staff to ignore the representatives of the press; but this was speedily settled by a *mot d'ordre* from the Prince himself, and thenceforward their career was smooth and pleasant. On this and on other occasions the cause of the journalists was personally promoted by Dr. Russell, who throughout the trip has loyally maintained the interests of his order, and won the respect and regard of his brethren of the craft.

A correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* describes the capture of a chetebora, or moyal snake, which is assuredly "very like a whale." He says:—"It is nearly a fortnight ago a large chetebora, measuring 27 feet in length and 5 feet in breadth, was caught by a band of coolies while working near the Mutla Railway Chapahatee station. The snake, it is said, used to be under a tree close by the roadside, to the great annoyance of both men and cattle. The coolies were aware of the existence of a pair of snakes for a long time, but they had no opportunity to get rid of them. At length, seeing the snake brooding over its eggs, they set fire to the *ooloo* grass all round the jungle. The fire became furious, and the snake through love of her eggs could not come out of the jungle, but died scorched with its eggs. When the fire became extinct, the coolies brought the snake out of the jungle, and through the instruction of the railway inspector, put it in vehicle for transmission to Jadubpore. There were two young boars in the stomach of the snake. It weighed nearly 18 maunds. The other one is still alive, and is to be seen south of the jungle."

Mr. Norwood's motion for the second reading of his Bill, placing barristers on the same footing as other professional men in the matter of fees, was on Wednesday (May 17) defeated by a large majority. But it nevertheless has not been without its effect. "I understand," says the writer of 'What the *World* says,' "that a preliminary meeting of Q.C.s has been held, and a determination arrived at to organise a general meeting of leaders at the Bar with the object of devising means for putting an end to the practice, admitted to be indefensible or at least undesirable, of barristers pocketing large fees for cases in which they have not appeared. It was urged at the meeting already held that the fault lay mainly with the judges, inasmuch as they fail to do what they might in the way of definitely and systematically fixing the order in which cases appear upon the list. If a barrister were able to acquire some reasonable amount of knowledge as to the order in which cases for which he is proffered briefs would be taken by the Court, he would be in a more favourable position for judging of his right to accept retainers. But at present a case is near the top of the list one day and down at the bottom on the next, and except where the course of events happens to be prearranged by the judge in open Court, no one can say when a case may come on. This, some learned gentlemen urge, is at the bottom of the whole evil."

The following letter appears in the Calcutta *Statesman* in reference to the late affair at a tiger-hunt near Dacca:—

I have read in your impression of yesterday an editorial relating to a recent occurrence here, in which it is stated that Mr. Inglis of Cherapoonjee, while out tiger shooting a few days ago, first of all severely assaulted his mahout and finally speared him. As what actually occurred has been so entirely misrepresented and so grossly exaggerated in the local papers, from which, it is presumed, your information is derived, I think it only right that you should be put in possession of the real facts.

As you have stated, Mr. and Mrs. Inglis were both thrown out of their howdah by the unsteadiness of the elephant they were riding, and Mr. Inglis therefore determined to have his howdah put upon one of his own elephants. While the pad and howdah were being adjusted on its back, Mr. and Mrs. Inglis were standing on the ground, when the mahout brought up the elephant that had been carrying the howdah, Mr. Inglis believing the animal to be dangerous, ordered the mahout not to come any nearer. The mahout, however, either did not hear, or, if he heard, did not attend to Mr. Inglis's order, who thereupon caught up a stick that was lying on the ground by his side and flung it at him. Unfortunately the stick hit at the end of it an iron goad, of the kind commonly used by the mahouts, a fact of which Mr. Inglis was entirely unaware, until just as the stick was leaving his hand, when its weight told him it was something more than a mere stick as he had supposed. Fortunately it was not thrown violently, and consequently only a slight wound was inflicted. The man neither is, nor ever has been, in the slightest danger, and the statement that he is lying in the Lall Bagh in a precarious state is absolutely without foundation. No one regrets what has happened more than Mr. Inglis himself, who has taken care to provide all the slight medical treatment the wound has required, and to compensate the mahout.

There has been no attempt to hush up the matter or to stifle inquiry. The man has never complained, and the case was certainly not one that a Magistrate would take up *suo motu*. Had a charge been brought, it would of course have been tried in the usual way.

As one of the parties, I was an eye-witness of all that occurred. You may, therefore, be assured of the entire correctness of the account I have now given you.

J. WEMYSS.

Dacca, 31st May.

We quote the following remarks from the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"We must bear in mind that Mr. O'Donnell's connection with the *Black Pamphlet* is not proved, and Sir Richard Temple's attempt to ascertain that fact was as novel as it was unfortunate. When publicity was given to Sir Richard's letter to Mr. O'Donnell the Lieutenant-Governor must have realised at once the very difficult predicament in which he had placed himself. Did Sir Richard Temple, after his long connection with the Press, really believe that a secret like the authorship of an attack on his public conduct could be discovered by a simple question? Did His Honor really believe that a question of such peculiar significance would have been allowed to perish in privacy? Facts have answered these questions for him with their usual stubbornness; Mr. O'Donnell's answer revealed nothing, and it was not long before Sir Richard's letter became public property. After what had occurred Sir Richard Temple should have left Mr. O'Donnell alone. If he had the means of bringing him to account Mr. O'Donnell's transfer to Attia was not an adequate punishment, but if there was no proof of Mr. O'Donnell's connection with the *Black Pamphlet*, his transfer to Attia was an unworthy attempt to punish a man whom Sir Richard Temple could not convict. We are perfectly aware of the fact that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has unlimited authority on the movements of his subordinates, but to send Mr. O'Donnell to a place which 'enjoys the reputation of being a highly malarious place,' so soon after an unpleasant occasion, justifies the inquiry of a native critic who asks 'Is Mr. O'Donnell sent to Attia by way of punishment for his sins?' Whether Mr. O'Donnell's cause will be taken up in the House of Commons matters little, but it does matter a good deal that the Indian public have noticed with regret that Sir Richard Temple has removed Mr. O'Donnell to a pestilential place so soon after his failure to connect Mr. O'Donnell with the *Black Pamphlet*."

We read in the *Madras Mail* the following account of a contest between the Superintendent of the Madras Government Press and his compositors and how it ended:—"The Superintendent of the Government Press, whose tenure of office has been marked by an anxiety to use the shears of retrenchment, lately conceived the idea of reducing the rates at which the compositors have, for many years past, been paid. The reduction produced considerable indignation among the sufferers, more especially when it became known, that the action had been taken without the sanction of higher authority; and the result was that the whole of those affected by it refused to receive their pay reckoned according to the reduced scale. They continued, however, to do their work, as before, but they steadily refused their pay for two months. Finding then that their respectful remonstrance to the Superintendent was unavailing, that their resources were nearly exhausted, and that the Superintendent declined to forward to Government a memorial on the subject, they resolved to represent the matter to Government direct. Having prepared the petition, one of their number volunteered to run the risk of such an unusual step, as going to Ootacamund, to present it, and if chance favoured him, to lay the whole case before His Grace. Sufficient funds were collected to defray the emissary's expenses to the Neilgherries, but on arrival at the "Cedars"—the residence of the Governor—the peons refused him admittance. Fortunately, however, for the printers cause, the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis happened to be taking his departure from the house at the time, and seeing the emissary, who was known to him, asked his business. Having been informed thereof, the honourable gentleman ushered him into the presence of His Grace, who accepted the petition, perused it carefully, and questioned the bearer upon the alleged grievances. His Grace having listened to 'a plain and unvarnished tale' promised that he would enquire into the matter. He has kept his word, for we learn that a missive redundant with pointed questions demanding instant reply has been sent to the Superintendent. Further than this, a Commission of Enquiry is to be instituted to report upon this subject without delay."

The *Indian Daily News* remarks that the uncertainty of native sentiment in its religious moods, is curiously illustrated by a story given by Major Branfill, in his report of his interesting arrangements for completing the Ramnad Longitudinal Series of the Triangulations of Southern India. The country in the neighbourhood of Ramnad is densely fringed with palmyra trees, over the tops of which Major Branfill had to manipulate the tracing of his rays. In the course of his penetration, however, he came across a fine old Hindoo temple, at Tirupullani, and we can imagine the joy with which he marked off its bat-haunted *gopuram*, or tower entrance, which rises to a height of eighty feet, as a tempting site for a station. At first Major Branfill was allowed to visit this stinking and deserted tower with impunity; and his arrangements for taking his observations were nearly complete when suddenly, after his third or fourth visit—each having been paid with the full concurrence of the priests—all the religious fervour of the place turned out and swore that trigonometry incarnate should defile their temple no more. The Major then learned that on the occasion of his former visit, one or two rupees had been gathered by public subscription for the purpose of purifying the temple of the pollution caused by his touch. Hereupon, the gallant officer offered to rent the pollution of the place, so to speak, for a couple of days or so, until all his pet projects were completed. The religious fervour of the place, however, would hear of nothing of the kind: and to this day the Major cannot understand why it prefers the stench and general impurity of bats to his comparatively harmless scientific apparatus. But the people are not to be bamboozled by the Major's simplicity, and point triumphantly to an unhallowed telegraph post, which somebody once wanted to plant near the sacred temple of Tirupullani, but which the priests thrust back into distant obscurity. So the Major had to give way at last. "No anger or ill will," he says, "was displayed on either side;" and the Major is to be congratulated on his gentleness. But the question whether it is good for the people to be encouraged in capricious outbursts of religious prejudice, which depend on no known authorised sanctions, remains undecided. At the *gopuram* of Uttara Kosheimangi, where there is a sacred temple of Shiva, Major Branfill got the people, without much difficulty, to place him on the same moral level with filthy bats. And even in Tirupullani, he was at first admitted to that high honor. Of the tower itself, the Major leaves on record the striking description that "being the sole resort of monkeys and bats, and seldom or never cleaned, it was in a most filthy state, and so disgustingly loathesome, as to be almost unendurable to any one passing through it."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 5th June 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·706
Temperature of the Air	85·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	73·2
Relative humidity of Air	·668
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	3·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	89·8
Minimum do. do	81·0
General Direction of wind	WSW, W, WNW, W, WNW, W
Movement of wind in 24 hours	221

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Multitudes of People are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and exitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Globe.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under some what similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words, Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved there on, and that the same words are also blown in he bottle.

BOMBAY.

The Honourable Rao Bahadoor Becherdas Ambaidas, C.S.I., returned to Ahmedabad yesterday evening.

Grant Medical College.—The annual midsummer vacation of the Grant Medical College will terminate on the 14th instant, the winter sessions commencing on the day succeeding.

A Breach of the Boat Licence.—A boatman, named Koosnajee Rutnajee, was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for carrying a greater number of passengers in his boat than he is licenced to carry.

Sir Frank Souter in the Town Council.—Yesterday afternoon Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., took his seat for the first time as a member of the Town Council. The esteem in which he is held was evinced by the smiles and evident signs of satisfaction with which he was welcomed in the Council-room.

Cruelty to Animals.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, three cart-drivers, named Rama Bapoojee, Rajoo Hurry, and Ranoo Toolea, were respectively fined Rs. 7, Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for cruelly torturing their bullocks, charged at the instance of Messrs. Smith and Nutty, agents to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Committed to the Sessions.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Balloo Gopall was formally committed by Mr. C. P. Cooper, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of theft in respect of two currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 510, the property of Yeshwunt Fondbah, residing at Loharchawl, alleged to have been committed on the 15th May last.

Robbing a Child of its Ornament.—On Monday Kessooram Ramjee, residing at Musjid Bunder, reported to the police that his wife had been with her child, about two years of age, in her arms to the railway station at Musjid Bunder to see some friends off by the train: whilst there some person stole a gold neck ornament valued Rs. 20 from the person of the child. Enquiries by the police are in progress.

Run over by a Railway Train.—At the adjourned inquest held on Monday at Byculla in respect to the circumstances connected with the death of Nagaria Hurria, a line guard in the service of the B. B and C. I. Railway Company, and stationed at Dhanoo, the following verdict was returned by the jury upon the evidence adduced:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally run over by a railway train.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—An Italian, named M. Moses, yesterday appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of a female, named Posel Canu, whom he charges with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain jewellery of the collective value of Rs. 235. The accused is alleged to have obtained the jewellery from complainant on the pretence of purchasing it, whereas on the day previous she absconded, it is suspected, to Calcutta with the jewellery in her possession.

Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.—From the report read at the annual general meeting of the fund held on Monday last, it appears that the institution is making steady progress. During the year a sum of Rs. 40,885 was added to the accumulated capital in Her Majesty's Treasury. The capital on the 31st March last stood at Rs. 3,36,156. The average monthly income of the Pension Fund from interest on capital and subscriptions has been Rs. 4,048, while the average of pensions paid and cost of management, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,696 only. The number of new admissions is 31. The number of subscribers to the Pension Fund on the 31st March was 273. The number of pensioners was 35. The number of subscribers to the Life Assurance Branch was 21. Mr. J. F. Vaz was re-elected secretary and treasurer for the ensuing two years.

Reform, Patriotism, and Learning among Natives.—The *Awadesh Mitra*, a daily Mahrattee paper, states that "throughout the length and breadth of India there are now crores of Hindus who style themselves reformers. Any little thing different from the ordinary Hindu style is reform, patriotism and knowledge, whether it pertain to dress, food, or religion. Drinking sodawater, standing in front of a tavern, doing justice to a three-star Hennessy, smoking an English cigar, lessening the bulk of the turban, sanctioning the growth of hair on the whole of the head, putting on a pantaloon, abusing old men and Brahmins, constantly but secretly visiting hotels, and wearing clothes of a Goa-cut, is reform. Projects without capital but in lengthy words for encouraging native industry, speaking against early marriage, and the abominable caste system, advocating the cause of widow, carefully avoiding excommunication, speaking indiscriminately against certain measures of the Municipality and the Police, is patriotism. To attend colleges for obtaining degrees, and after a good deal of cramming getting from the Chancellor the blessed roll of the paper, is knowledge and profound learning, for five out of a hundred ever read or write afterwards. Is this a true picture of the educated Hindu? No, says a reformed, patriotic, and learned B. A, Am I not a third-class sirdar? Don't I know Mill? I can lecture if you like on induction and deduction, morality and natural religion. I know Milton's Paradise Lost by heart, Shakespear's Othello I have at my finger's ends. Ask me any proposition out of the 12th Book of Euclid. I am a member of the Literary and Scientific Society, of both the Doyan Prasarak Sabhas, of partly the Prarthana and partly of the Arya Somaj. I have already joined the Re-Marriage Association. I have already written two shlokas for the salvation of Vishnu Shastri's soul, the Vidyasagar of Maharashtra, and I have certainly made an attempt at manufacturing candles out of native fat and the palm oil. Mind, therefore, if you deny to the educated—reform, patriotism, and knowledge."

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs.—The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs will leave Mahableshwur to-morrow for Sattara.—*Poona Observer*, June 6.

The Acting Commissary General.—Colonel Lucas, C.B., Acting Commissary General, leaves Mahableshwur this morning.—*Id.*

Arrivals from Mahableshwur.—General Walker, Colonel Carnegy, and Major General Kennedy, arrived at Poona from Mahableshwur yesterday.—*Id.*

The Adjutant-General of the Army.—Brigadier-General Aitchison, the Adjutant General of the Army, will leave Mahableshwur for Poona to-day.—*Id.*

Justices Pinhey and Melvill.—Justices Pinhey and Melvill, who had proceeded to Mahableshwur, passed through Poona *en route* to Bombay on Sunday last.—*Id.*

His Excellency the Governor.—His Excellency the Governor and suite will leave Mahableshwur to-morrow morning, and will arrive at Government House, Gunnesh Khind, at night.—*Id.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—His Excellency Sir Charles and Lady Staveley leave Mahableshwur this morning, and will remain at Wie, from whence they will start to-morrow morning for Poona.—*Id.*

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were disposed of by Sir Charles Sargent:—

LEWIS A. WALLACE AND OTHERS *vs.* HEERACHUND SAVAICHUND AND OTHERS.

Mr. H. P. Bennett, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the plaintiff, applied for a postponement until 27th instant. The defendant was called, but did not answer; and the application was granted.

THE MANDVIE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY *vs.* MATHOORADAS SOOBJEE.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was brought to recover money due for calls upon four shares of which the defendant was a registered holder. He had on the 3rd April 1876 paid Rs. 700 on account, leaving a balance of Rs. 890 still due. The defendant said the plaintiff had agreed to charge him no interest, and that his witnesses were then waiting with money upon plaintiff at his house, in order to settle the claim. His Lordship told defendant he ought to have brought his witnesses into Court instead of leaving them to wait at the plaintiff's residence. A decree was then given for plaintiff for Rs. 890, with interest and costs.

RUTTONJEE SHAPURJEE *vs.* AHMEDBHOY KHABHOY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Janardhun and Ghandibhoy, appeared for the plaintiff. The third defendant was a minor, whose guardian the first defendant was; and he was sued as a representative of his father. The plaintiff advanced to the three defendants and their father a sum of Rs. 4,500 on a promissory note dated 5th December 1872, which was signed by defendants in the name of their firm, Messjes Ahmedbhoy and Sons. The father died in March 1874, and his business was carried on by the present defendants. On the 1st December 1875, the account was adjusted and defendants gave plaintiff a fresh promissory note for Rs. 5,6[illegible]. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 6,[illegible] with interest and costs. The decree was not to operate against the third defendant personally, but against his share in the firm as the representative of his father.

LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK *vs.* ABDOOLALLY ADAMBHOY.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs. The different orders of the Court of Chancery, including the balance order, were put in. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,200, with interest at 5 per cent. from the 24th October 1870, and costs.

THE SAME BANK *vs.* HEERA DYAL.

Mr. Starling, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant did not appear. A decree was given for the plaintiffs for Rs. 4,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from the 24th October 1870 and costs.

THE SAME BANK *vs.* CURSONDAS MONORDAS.

Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant admitted the debt and produced an extract from his schedule. A decree was given for the Bank for Rs. 8,800 with interest and costs, with stay of execution as regarded the defendant's property and stay of execution against his person until the 22nd inst., so as to enable him to apply for an interim order.

THE SAME BANK *vs.* COWASJEE BURJORJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the Bank. The defendant, who appeared in person, produced an extract from his schedule, in which the debt was admitted. The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 2,000, with interest and costs, and with stay of execution against defendant's person until the 22nd inst.

THE SAME BANK *vs.* HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE CHINOY.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant, a blind old man, produced an extract from his schedule. A decree was given for the Bank for Rs. 3,200, with interest and costs, and stay of execution against defendant's person until the 22nd inst.

THE SAME BANK *vs.* VENAYEK MUNGESH.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant had applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Act and obtained an interim order until the 3rd August 1876. He produced anextract from his schedule, in which the debt was admitted. His Lordship gave a decree for the Bank for Rs. 12,000 with interest and costs, and stay of execution until 3rd August next.

MANECKJEE LIMJEE MANECKJEE *vs.* GEORGE F. HILL.

Mr. Perozsha M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Ardasir Framjee, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant was described to be Chief Engineer at Baroda, where service of summons was effected upon him. On the 5th November 1874, plaintiff advanced Rs. 2,000 to defendant under a clause of an agreement executed at Bombay on that date. The plaintiff proved his claim and obtained a decree for Rs. 2,000, with interest and costs.

FLETCHER AND SMITH *vs.* HAJEE SULLEMAN HAJEE AYEB

Mr. Pullen appeared for the plaintiffs, solicitors, who claimed Rs. 1,068 for taxe bills of costs. The defendant had made a payment on account. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,068, with interest and costs.

KHUTAO SEWJEE AND OTHERS *vs.* NAGSEY KIRPAL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, for the defendants. The name of one of the defendants was struck out. The other defendants admitted the claim, and produced extracts from their schedules. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,651 with costs and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent., with stay of execution against property and stay of execution against defendants' persons until the 22nd instant.

THE "INDIAN STATESMAN'S" SCANDALS.

DEFAMATION.

NIXON *vs.* BLANCHARD.

This case was called on for hearing yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, in which Mr. P. N. Nixon, late manager of the *Indian Statesman*, charged Mr. S. L. Blanchard, the proprietor of the same journal, with defamation.

Mr. Jefferson (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Lynch (of Messrs. Lynch and Tobin) appeared for the defence.

At the opening of the case Mr. Jefferson, addressing his Worship, said—Mr. Nixon up to the 27th or 28th of May last was sub-editor and manager of the *Indian Statesman* newspaper. Mr. Blanchard is a member of the Bar, and is also the proprietor of the paper. During April and the early part of May last, Mr. Blanchard was suffering from severe illness, and the duties of the paper devolved upon Mr. Pollock and Mr. Nixon. On the 22nd May last, Mr. Nixon received a letter from the solicitors of Mr. Blanchard (Messrs. Lynch and Tobin) containing the defamation complained of in this case. Mr. Pollock also received a letter on the same date, and from the same firm of solicitors, dispensing summarily with his services, as the letter to Mr. Nixon also dispensed with his services. Mr. Jefferson added:—The charges made in that letter are very serious, so serious indeed that it was quite impossible for Mr. Nixon, who I may mention has been connected with newspapers for many years, and has also the benefit of a position, and a large number of certificates as to his integrity and honesty from those with whom he has been engaged with many years. I say it was quite impossible for Mr. Nixon to sit quietly under the charges brought against him in this letter. He therefore very properly asked Mr. Blanchard to withdraw the letter and the charges contained in it, and I hoped that there was a prospect of this being done. Better counsels have not prevailed however, and we are here to have our character vindicated at your hands. I shall put in the letter in question, which will speak for itself, but I beg to direct your special attention to that portion of it which effects in the most serious manner the character of my client. The words are these:—"That you misappropriated monies received belonging to our client." Now that is a very serious charge to bring against any one, and the only way to meet it is by coming to this Court, as it has not been withdrawn, and to ask you to commit the writer to the Sessions, where Mr. Blanchard will have an opportunity of justifying his conduct if he can. I shall call the complainant in the first instance.

Mr. Lynch—Before Mr. Jefferson proceeds further, I may mention that when instructions were given to us to write this letter, Mr. Blanchard was confined to his bed, and I had no opportunity of seeing him personally. I saw Mr. Blanchard subsequently, however, and found that, as regards the misappropriation of money, though technically Mr. Nixon is guilty, yet there are circumstances which have been explained which justified him morally in making the appropriation he did. The money was given to him to pay to a particular person, and he signed a receipt for it on behalf of that person, but it now appears from enquiry that no complaints were made that this money had been paid over by Mr. Nixon, but rather there were accounts between Mr. Nixon and the party in question. As soon as I ascertained these facts I called on Mr. Jefferson and explained to him that my client was quite prepared to withdraw this particular charge. I then received from Messrs. Jefferson and Payne a letter which of course I shall put in, in which they stated that summons might be withdrawn not only on our withdrawing that portion of the charge, but on our withdrawing the whole of it affecting the many matters referred to in our letter. We were not inclined to withdraw the whole of the letter, but as to the most serious charge—viz., that of misappropriation, we expressed our willingness to withdraw it, and we are even now prepared to do so if Mr. Nixon thinks fit to withdraw the summons. If he declines to do so, of course we shall have to satisfy your Worship that what is stated in the writing that you have believed the instructions to be correct. The letter, it must be understood, was not addressed to a third person, but only to Mr. Nixon himself, and if he has thought proper to make that letter public, it is certain that it is his fault and not ours.

His Worship—Do I understand you to say that the information contained in that letter was not furnished by Mr. Blanchard?

Mr. Lynch—I did not see Mr. Blanchard at the time it was written, as he was ill in bed; but the information was supplied to me by him in writing.

Evidence for the prosecution was then taken.

Mr. Pearce Nugent Nixon deposed—I was connected with the *Indian Statesman* as sub-editor and manager from the 24th October 1875 to the 22nd May 1876. I received this letter on the 22nd May last from Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, solicitors. (Original letter produced exhibit A). The statement contained in that I have misappropriated monies received by me belonging to defendant is untrue. On the same day, that is, the 22nd May, I directed my solicitors, Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, to write a reply, which is now produced and handed in (exhibit B). On the 30th May I then directed my solicitors to write a letter to the solicitors of the defendant the same now produced and handed into Court and marked C. I have been connected with newspapers more or less since 1854. During April and May last Mr. Blanchard was ill and unable to attend the office. During that time there were some financial and other difficulties in the paper. I was not the cause of those difficulties in any way. On the contrary, I did all in my power to stay the worst of them. I take hour. Exhibit A was the first intimation that I had not given satisfaction in my capacity as sub-editor and manager.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lynch—The receipt now shown, dated 22nd April last, is in my writing and likewise signed by me. I admit having received the amount stated in it by the cashier of the *Indian Statesman*; out of this amount I paid Rs. 10 to one Dhunjeebhoy, Rs. 15 to Mr. Morison's hands, one or two days after I had received the Rs. 28-8, and the balance, Rs. 3-8, I have retained, there being a running account between Mr. Morison and me. I never informed defendant of the way in which I was going to dispose of the Rs. 28-8. I did not inform the cashier or any one else in defendant's office of the way in which I was going to dispose of that money. I am not aware that Mr. Morison complained to any one in defendant's office that he had not received the money. On reference to the calendar I am enabled to say that it was on or about the 28th April that I paid the aforesaid amount of Rs. 15 to Mr. Morison. During defendant's illness the paper was got out with considerable difficulty on several occasions—difficulties arose from the printers leaving the office, and not from want of copy; they were in no way caused by my being intoxicated. It is not at all true that during defendant's illness, I was intoxicated on several occasions. It is not true that on the 13th May I arrived at the office of the *Indian Statesman* in a buggy, and that I was then so drunk that Mr. Ackrill helped me out of the buggy. I may have been a little screwed on the 21st May, a Sunday, which is my own day. I mean I was in liquor but not drunk; rather squiffy. I say during the two months of defendant's illness I was never drunk. I swear during the whole of that time I was in a fit state [illegible] during this time I was [illegible] *Statesman* [illegible] the terms [illegible] Whilst [illegible] but [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Nixon [illegible] Mr. Blanchard at the time [illegible] Mr. Nixon [illegible] Mr. Blanchard [illegible] Mr. Nixon [illegible] Mr. Blanchard [illegible] Mr. Nixon [

nary nor fanatical, till their worst passions are roused, and it is questionable whether the Softas' appeals to their bigotry would now a-days find an echo anywhere, except among the ranks of the vilest populace; because, in the second place, Pera and Galata constitute a separate Christian and semi-European colony, where the Turks are only an insignificant minority, and where they are well aware that the Giaours, aided by the steepness and narrowness of the streets, could offer a very effectual resistance, if the Embassies and Consulates bethought themselves, as they now very sluggishly do, of utilizing the elements which the younger part of the population and the crews of the *Stationaires* or despatch-boats, anchored here would supply for the organization of a Christian Militia. But the evil lies in the fact that Pera and Galata are wealthy trading places, and in any incipient disturbance the tills in the banks, the silk, jewelry, and other goods in the shops might tempt the cupidity as much of the Christian as of the Mahomedan rascality, and determine a joint attack of all who may look for gain to the ruin of that portion of the community who have anything to lose. The first alarm in Pera has been given by the report, not ill-founded, that the Softas and the Musulman roughs, who are ruled by them, were buying revolvers, daggers, and other weapons at the armourers' shops; but it may be supposed, and, indeed, proved, that the Christians on their own side, do not remain idle, and that as many pistols, knives, &c., are at this moment safely hid in Christian pockets as there are arms of the same description ostentatiously stuck into Musulman belts. I hear it said that the Moslems have as much reason to fear the Giaours as these latter have to dread the former; but the fact is that the well-to-do population have good ground to be afraid of either, or both. Therein chiefly lies the perplexity of our Diplomatic and Consular agents, who, in every device they may resort to for our protection, must take care into whose hands they trust their arms, lest the force that is to be organized for our defence be turned to our injury. The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Count Zichy, for instance, thinks he could easily muster up 2,000 Croats and other Slavonians, Austrian subjects, most of whom are here employed as road-makers, coal-heavers, and in other similar capacities; but, although the majority of them sufficiently inoffensive, there are black sheep among them as in other large flocks; and not a few of the robberies and worse outrages, of which the police frequently take but little notice, might be traced to some of these strangers. The Italian, the French, and other Colonies would yield, if not stouter, at least more respectable contingents. Unexceptionable, as well as undaunted, fighting men could be recruited among the Scotch or English operatives at the naval and artillery yards of Hasskeui and Tophane, were it not these good fellows live at some distance from us; and the generality of what are called British subjects here are Maltese, a race of men who, whether deservedly or not, do not enjoy the most enviable reputation in these Eastern regions.

There is no doubt, meanwhile, that all our speculations on the peril that threatens us and of the various means by which we may attempt to avert it, contribute in no small degree to foster and increase our uneasiness, and become in themselves our greatest and most real danger.

The French corvette Chateau Renaud is expected here shortly, and will probably be the first European man-of-war entering the Bosphorus.

THE BERLIN CONFERENCE.

(From The Times' Prussian Correspondent.)

BERLIN, MAY 10.

THE Salonica murder gives rise to deep musings. If such an outrage can occur in a semi-Europeanized town, at a port and a commercial emporium of the first importance, the life and property of the Franks, it is thought, cannot be very safe in any part of Turkey. The apprehensions awakened by this consideration are aggravated by the notable circumstance that the perpetrators of the brutal deed are a small minority at Salonica, there being only 10,000 Mahomedans in the town, against 40,000 Jews and 30,000 Greeks. Indeed, for such a daring deed to have been possible in a place so little Turkish in itself, and so easily accessible to European interference, is a proof that the ruling race of the Ottoman Empire must have been powerfully excited by the events of the last few months. The measures of the German Government will probably reflect the serious impression produced by the incident.

The Berlin Conference will open to-morrow or the day after. As far as can be ascertained, Count Andrassy will not entertain any Russian propositions touching an Austrian occupation of Bosnia, unless accepted to take a step with the consent and at the joint expense of all the signatory Powers. It is also expected he will endeavour to obtain the active co-operation of some other Power in the military part of the proceedings, although this may not be considered a *sine qua non*, if the joint approval of the Treaty States can be secured. As Russia wishes to send the Austrians into Bosnia to assist in the formation of something like another vassal State with a Sclavonic bias, one must admit that the reservations attributed to Count Andrassy are the least that could be anticipated from the author of the Note of the 29th of December. Russian intentions seem to be pretty frankly explained in the following passages from a Russian semi-official paper in the Polish tongue, the *Gazeta Warszawska*:—

"Though the majority of all Austrians are Sclaves, the Germans rule in the western, while the Magyars govern the eastern part of the Monarchy. Neither of the dominant nationalities wish to reinforce the Sclave element by Turkish annexations—a measure which, moreover, might not be altogether approved by powerful neighbours. On the other hand, fresh additions to the South Sclavonic Principalities seem to be equally undesirable, because of the attraction they are likely to exercise upon the Sclavonians in Croatia, Dalmatia, and Southern Hungary. The position of Russia, the other Power directly interested in the matter, is different. Russia has a consistent and traditional policy with definite aims and objects. Russia neither fears a reinforced Servia and Montenegro nor the establishment of new independent States in that quarter. To Russia the maintenance of Turkish rule has never been indispensable, and to-day less so than ever. At this point the interests of Russia and Austria separate. They are, however, united by both Powers being anxious to maintain peace, and because for the present the status quo in Turkey cannot be destroyed without bringing on a European war. We say for the present, it being obvious that prolonged rebellion, mismanagement, and bankruptcy will effectually precipitate the fall of the Ottoman Empire. It all comes to this, that as Russia profited by the last war between Germany and France to abolish the Black Sea clause, so the next tournament between the two Western antagonists should be turned to account for direct forcible operations in the East. By the time the tournament comes on, the Turkish pear is supposed likely to be ripe. For these very sufficient reasons, peace has to be maintained 'for the moment.' To be sure, if this friendly avowal away on Germany and France, they will have no right to say they leapt into the frying pan for want of a timely warning. Most probably the fruit will never be sufficiently ripe to drop from the tree, without a shake or two; but there is every chance that it may soon be gathered without the operation necessarily inducing a general war. Such a war would be very dangerous just now. Were it to break out at the present moment, Germany, the third associate in the Northern Alliance, would be arbiter—a contingency the less desirable, as her power is already greater than her neighbours wish, or the European balance of power can endure."

Delightfully candid. With the light afforded by this article there remains nothing to explain in the Russian doings in Turkey, with Servia and Montenegro permitted to make war against the Sultan and the Sultan prevented from making reprisals. Thanks, too, to what the Warsaw paper is allowed to avow about the reason advising the momentary maintenance of peace, the language dictated to St. Petersburg organs requires no longer any particular sagacity to interpret. The ingenuity of the device and the masterly manner in which it is being carried out render it perfectly intelligible why the St. Petersburg aristocratic weekly *Grashdanine* should have been immediately suspended, when setting aside the orders officially given to metropolitan editors.

Apropos of the *Grashdanine*, General Tchernayeff, the owner and director of the *Ruski Mir*, a paper which in matters Sclavonic may be considered a daily associate of the suppressed weekly, is stated to be on the point of proceeding to Montenegro to offer his services to the Prince. The General, who is one of the conquerors of Turkestan, has justly earned a name for uncommon military and literary talent. He is an avowed Sclavophil.

Russian papers loudly protest against Turkish troops from Asia Minor being suffered to import the plague into Europe.

(From The Times' Austrian Correspondent.)

VIENNA, MAY 15.

THE Conference in Berlin has come to an unexpectedly rapid end. The day before yesterday—that is, the day after the arrival of the Czar and Chancellor—the representatives of the three Powers had come to a thorough understanding as to the course to be followed with regard to the pacification and for the prevention of further complications, so that the minutes embodying the agreement could be signed the same evening. This rapidity in coming to an understanding deserves so much the more attention as at the very time the Conference was meeting a variety of incidents arose, which were, indeed, always within the range of possibility, yet could scarcely be foreseen. Such were the excesses at Salonica, the outbreak in Bulgaria, and the Ministerial change in Constantinople, with all the concomitant features which gave it significance. The limits of the Conference, which was purely and simply to provide for the means of a more rapid pacification, with a view to prevent, in the interest of peace, further complications, became thus, as it were, extended by these incidents, and necessitated provisions which originally were not in the programme of the Conferences. These incidents are but indices, that owing to the delays in the pacification dangers are threatening from two opposite sides—namely, on one side, from a spreading of the movement to the other Provinces of European Turkey, and, on the other, from the panic fury which this more general rising of the Christian population would excite in the Mahomedan population.

As regards the first, there can be no doubt of two things: one that the outbreak at Tatar Bazardjek was not an accidental and isolated event, arising from a fortuitous collision between the Christian population and the Zaptiehs, or Turkish gendarmerie; and as to the other, that this outbreak had been prepared a long time beforehand, and has large ramifications at home and abroad. Scarcely had the collision occurred when bands, evidently organized beforehand, and well provided with arms, ammunition, and even, apparently, with money, made their appearance all round Tatar Bazardjek and Stalitza, and on the next day news came in of the appearance of other bands about the mountain range of Rhodope and its ramifications towards the Balkan. It is over this mountain spur connecting the two chains that the high road to Sofia runs and the railway in course of construction is projected, the object being evidently to interrupt the communication with Nish and operate in the rear of the Turkish forces concentrated there. The village of Ortakeui is said to be the centre of the movement, and on the 4th inst. some 1,200 men in arms were said to have been assembled there. Although the movement is as yet entirely confined to the mountain district between Tatar Bazardjek and Sofia, since last year the Turkish Government has been following the threads of the ramifications which have their knot abroad. For years a Bulgarian committee has been active in Buchs st, and most of the attempts made to raise Bulgaria came from that side, so that now the movement is traced in that direction. During the winter, when the Danube was frozen over, arms and ammunition are supposed to have come across, for in all the Balkan districts, which have little or no foreign commerce, a quantity of foreign silver and gold coin had all of a sudden made its appearance, and of late a manifesto of the National Government of Bulgaria has been widely circulated. It calls upon the Bulgarian nation to take up arms, as the hour of deliverance has struck, adjuring those who are too old to do so to contribute money according to their means. The money is to be handed over to those who show themselves authorized to receive it. Every one, but above all the *Tchorbadjis*, or elders of the village, who have been always favourable to the Turks, are warned to accept, as the National Government has the means to punish them. The Mahomedans, on the contrary, are told to remain quiet, in which case no harm will befall them. Although until now the movement is localized, it has caused considerable excitement, both in the mass of the Bulgarians and of the Turks. The first, who, as a rule, are wealthy and have something to lose, are frightened by the exactions which they may expect, on one side, from the Insurgents, and, on the other, from the Turks; while the latter are preparing everywhere for resistance. The Irregulars who have been sent into the mountains are already beginning to commit excesses. When transported by rail they fired from the waggons at everything that they passed, and burnt some of the stations, but the Regulars are already following them, so that it may be expected that an end will soon be made to these excesses.

As regards the fermentations among the Mahomedan population, the outbreak at Salonica is by no means an isolated instance of it; it has shown itself at head-quarters, and the late Ministerial changes in Constantinople are directly attributed to it.

If in spite of these unforeseen incidents which arose with the Conference was assembled, there arose not only no difference of opinion among the representatives of the three allied Powers, but, on the contrary, a decision on all points was come to much more quickly than had been anticipated, this is an unmistakable sign that a thorough harmony must exist between them on the main line to be followed in their Eastern policy, and that those rumours of a change in the disposition of Russia and of her intending to come forward with all sorts of radical schemes for a final solution of the Eastern question had not the least foundation. On the contrary, all accounts from Berlin agree in extolling the moderation of the Russian Chancellor, and his efforts in the interest of peace and of the pacification in which latter Russia apparently means to take a more prominent part than she has done hitherto.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—From the few words which fell from Lord George Hamilton during last Friday's debate, it would appear that all hope of any change in the organization of the Native Army of India is, for the present, at an end.

Being most intimately acquainted with native troops, both under the old and new systems, I do not hesitate to state my positive conviction that the conclusion come to by our present authorities is a false one, and one that will bear bitter fruit. Ask these officers who, like myself, know as much of native mercenaries as can be known, and they will tell you that it is a well equipped, well-drilled, and splendid—sham! Magnificent in the sunshine on parade, but miserably wanting in those elements of cohesion required to fit it for the strain of war.

Lord Napier's experience is limited to a short service with a company of Sappers nearly half a century ago, and the majority of his Staff know nothing personally of the subject. Ask the minority who have had experience, and they will tell you the same story—that this Army, which has been wrought up to its present pitch of apparent perfection by the almost superhuman efforts of its officers, is ready to fall to pieces under pressure, as the fairest wall will fall if built with an insufficiency of lime in the mortar. Its vital necessity is a supply of more European officers. The energies of the few who have made it what it is are almost exhausted. They feel that they are making bricks without straw, and that, when the time of trial comes, their fair edifice will crumble into the dust of which it is composed.

The public should know the truth, which is simple enough. European officers cost money, and the authorities are endeavouring to cover their efforts at economy by an attempt to show that their war machine is sufficiently good without them. It is not—it cannot be so. Are we to supplement our small European Army with an inefficient Native one?

Let the British merchant who wants to render secure his trade with India, let every Englishman who takes pride in our glorious past and desires an equally glorious future, note what I say. Give us a Native Army well paid and well officered—rather over than under-officered, and we shall hear no more of Russophobia. All India will know that we are prepared. We shall only have to shake a money-bag when an emergency arises and recruits will flock to swell our small but staple nucleus to any required extent, and invasion will be impossible.

SIR H. Havelock deserves well of his countrymen for endeavouring to show them the true state of affairs.—I am, Sir,

AN INDIAN COLONEL OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

MEETING ON THE KIRWEE BOOTY CLAIMS.

A MEETING of officers interested in the Kirwee booty was held on May 12 at the Charing Cross Hotel, Mr. W. H. Bradley in the chair. The report of the select prize committee was read and adopted for circulation. It was resolved "That in the opinion of this meeting the troops have not been fairly treated by the subordinate departments of the Indian Government regarding the return of movable property belonging to the ex-chiefs of Kirwee in the following particulars:—

1. That the needless addition in the military despatch, dated July 17, 1873, No. 140, of the equivocal term "captured prize" to the lucid and comprehensive order of the Houses of Lords and Commons, has promoted a disobedience to Parliament and the production of an incorrect account of the enemy's assets.

2. That the suppression of that despatch, No. 140, in the consecutive returns, Nos. 85 and 156 of 1875, requires serious explanation.

3. That the despatch, No. 140 (as reported in the *Times* of April 9, 1875), was read to the House of Commons on the evening preceding in such a shape as to omit the words which had been improperly attached; or, if this were not the case, some correction of that report was due to the troops in the interest of truthfulness and good faith.

4. That the presentation of the return of the Kirwee property to Parliament in the incomplete shape in which according to Lord C. Hamilton's reply to Mr. Gregory on the 23rd ult., it was framed at that date, and which incomplete business has not yet been remedied, (if the return has been or is to be so presented) an impropriety to which Lord Salisbury's notice should be specially invited in the most respectful way.

It was also resolved "That it is highly expedient that two officers should be formally elected and appointed who will undertake the personal discharge of the office of prize agents, viz. Major Chandos Clifton, deceased, and Col. de Renzie Brett, locally incapacitated, and that Major-Gen Doveton Hodson, C.B., and Col. Freese, late paymaster of the Madras column under Sir G. C. Whitlock's command, be requested to act as prize agents."

Cordial votes of thanks were passed to Major-Gen. Colin Mackenzie, C.B., the president of the select prize committee, and to the chairman of the meeting.—*Overland Mail.*

INDIAN MISSIONS.

The following letter from the new Bishop of Bombay is published in the *Guardian*:—

SIR,—May I ask you to make your ever ready columns the medium of communicating to the many friends of Indian missions the progress which, "by the good hand of our God upon us," is being made towards the realisation of their hopes for Bombay, and what immediate wants are still left unsupplied? And, first, as regards the prospect of workers.

Keble College, as it ought to do, takes the lead in backing its own bishop, and besides a dear friend who goes with me as domestic chaplain gives me, I hope within the next three years, six of its most devoted sons for missionary work. I have been in negotiation with two other Oxford men, and I trust before I leave to be able to induce others to offer themselves pretty definitely for Bombay, while others could for the present only express a hope that they might be led thither some day.

A visit to St. Augustine's was followed by four names from there being sent to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for Bombay. The Theological College at Chichester responded to an appeal made there with three definite offers and one of a more tentative kind. I have still several colleges to visit, and the manifest blessing which has followed these past endeavours gives the warmest hope that by the time I leave England the real anxiety will be, not how I am to find men, but how I am to support those whom God has given me.

It will be seen then that, as regards the supply of missionary clergy, the prospects of the future are bright. But all the men I have mentioned are still too young for the work. Not one, except my chaplain, has even completed his college course. In one way this is not amiss, for by the time I know what the work is, the first three or four will be ready for ordination. But meantime several flourishing missions of the Propagation Society are languishing for want of workers, and there is a crying need of men already in office to come, if it were only for five years, until, by God's help, I can raise a new army from my present levies. This is what I am daily hoping and praying for. God seems to be providing for the future—will no one volunteer for the present emergency? Four or five men in priest's orders are wanted *at once* to keep the present missions going. The funds are ready, the work waiting. God send me one or two—and that quickly.

The next great want is that of more lady-workers for educational purposes. And with a view to supplying this in the best possible way, I have made arrangements with the Wantage Sisterhood to let me form a special branch of their community for work in my diocese. They have kindly undertaken to give a thorough training to any ladies whom I can induce to give themselves to this work. The Wantage community needs no words of mine to establish its reputation for the four great essentials of a sisterhood of the Church of England—devotion, loyalty, hard work, and common sense. A permanent and intimate connection with a sisterhood such as that will save any attempts which may be made at community life in Bombay from being marred by the blunders and experiments which are incidental to the first commencements of such an undertaking. Our sisters will have to buy their experience as Indian workers; they will have it ready made as sisters.

And now I want ladies for this work—devoted, cultivated, sensible, and capable of standing a tropical climate. For any such who have no call to the life of a sisterhood, the ladies' committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel have an organization ready made. At present, my special desire is to find some who have such a vocation.

I shall be in England till June 8, and any letters addressed here will find me. A personal interview is everything in these matters, and should God put it into the heart of any who are qualified for such a work to offer their services for it I shall be glad to communicate with them at once.—*Overland Mail.*

L. G. BOMBAY.

THE MUTINY AND MURDER ON BOARD THE CASWELL.

BEFORE the dreadful details of the Lennie mutiny have become a matter of history, and while the perpetrators of the murders committed on board that vessel are awaiting punishment for their crime, a similar horrible story has to be reported.

The barque Caswell, which left Antifogasta for Queenstown on Jan. 1st last, which was since posted up as lost at sea, and which was afterwards picked up by the Goshawk, undermanned and scarcely under the command of her crew has been brought safely into Queenstown roads, having met, in the course of her home voyage, with a succession of tragical incidents and dangers fully accounting for the delay in her arrival and for the state in which she has been at length found.

The Caswell sailed last autumn from Glasgow for Buenos Ayres, with an English captain and crew. On her arrival at Buenos Ayres the greater part of the men were discharged, their places being supplied chiefly by some Greek and Maltese sailors. The Caswell so manned went on to Valparaiso, the crew consisting of Capt. Best, of London; William Wilson, mate; Allen McClean, second mate; Peter McGregor, carpenter; Griffiths, steward; two English sailors named Dunn and Carrick; two apprentices named Ferguson and Macdonald, with three Greeks and two Maltese. It was soon evident that there would be trouble with the foreign hands. They were heard muttering most ominous threats; they almost openly defied the captain's authority; and, worst of all, the captain was afraid of them, and did not venture properly to assert himself and keep them down. On the evening of sailing one of the Greek sailors, known as "Big George," refused to turn out for watch, and the captain does not seem to have been able to compel him to obey orders. On Jan. 4 the captain was on deck talking to "Big George," when suddenly, and without any immediate provocation, the Greek sprang upon him and stabbed him twice in the body. The Greeks then set upon the two mates and the steward, and murdered them. They wanted to murder the rest of the crew, but the Maltese insisted on keeping them alive as they wished to take the ship back to South America. The Greeks, on the other hand, had determined to take the vessel to Greece, scuttle her, and then pass themselves off as shipwrecked mariners. At last the Maltese left in the lifeboat for Buenos Ayres; and on March 10 the Scotchmen rose against the remaining mutineers. George Peno (Big George) and Nicholas Morelle, two of the Greeks, were killed, and Christos Bambos frightfully injured with a carpenter's axe; he was put in irons. Carrick, who had never learned any navigation beyond what he could pick up in the forecastle, then made sail for Queenstown, which he reached on May 13, and Bambos was immediately handed over to the police.

Capt. Best was shockingly mutilated, the two mates were shot and stabbed to death, and the steward was shot through. We also learn that on coming up the companion ladder. The victims were all tied together by the legs, and attached to a hedge, and thrown overboard. The Captain and second mate were not quite dead at the time.

From statements made by Carrick and Dunn, the two Englishmen who were shipped at Antifogasta, it appears that a cook, who was shipped at Buenos Ayres, deserted from the vessel at Antifogasta, owing, it was stated, to his dislike of the Greeks, and the deceased captain sailed sooner than he had originally intended in consequence of a disposition manifested by the foreign sailors also to leave.

Carrick says he believes that before they sailed from Antifogasta the Greeks had planned the mutiny. From the first their manner was defiant and insolent. The captain was more indulgent to them than he was to the other members of the crew; he seemed to be afraid of them. On the morning of Jan. 4 the captain was speaking quietly to "Big George," one of the Greeks, telling him how to pass the seizings round the rigging, when the man jumped off the rail and plunged a knife into the captain. Every one of the Greeks seemed to "have a station" in the ship, so as to prevent assistance being given. Giuseppe, one of the Maltese, had previously asked Carrick if he knew any navigation, and he told him that he did. One of the Greeks named Nicholas made Carrick instruct him in the English navigation books, and when he was able to master them the Greeks changed in their manner towards the Englishmen and tried to provoke a quarrel. Carrick felt very apprehensive, and cautioned the others to be on their guard. He did not go to sleep, knowing that their object was to kill them one by one while they were asleep in order not to excite the alarm or suspicion of the rest. Every night the Greeks searched their bunks for weapons.

Dunn's account of the manner in which the mutineers were at length overpowered is as follows:—One afternoon "Big George" went forward to the forecastle, where Carrick was asleep. "I believe it was for the purpose of murdering him in his bunk; but finding that Ferguson (an apprentice) was in the forecastle, he pretended that he was looking for a vinegar bottle. On the same night Christos (one of the Greeks) came forward to see if the carpenter was asleep, but as he was not he went aft again. At two o'clock "Big George" was at the weather side of the poop on watch. I saw him making threatening motions at the carpnter, and fully thought he was going to kill him. The carpenter came forward and told us that we were going to be killed. We armed ourselves with hammers. The carpenter took the hatchet, and we rushed aft. "Big George" met us halfway. We attacked him, and the carpenter struck him on the head with a hatchet. We also struck him with the riveting hammers, and left him for dead on the deck. We next proceeded into the cabin, where Nicholas Christos were in bed. They had heard the noise of the struggle on deck and were getting up. We made an onslaught on them in the cabin state-room, and after a fearful struggle, during which Nicholas fired three times, overpowered them. We then endeavoured to treat their wounds, but "Big George" and Nicholas died. Christos recovered, and we placed irons on his leg and arms. Carrick then took command, and, knowing navigation, worked the ship for Queenstown.—*Overland Mail.*

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT BALHAM.

(Overland Mail.)

CONSIDERABLE public attention has been called to the death of Mr. Charles Delauncy Turner Bravo, a young barrister, who died at his own house at Balham on April 18, and upon whose body an inquest was held on the 25th, when the jury returned an open verdict.

The deceased man's friends, as well as some of the jury, being dissatisfied with the way in which the inquiry was held, counsel's opinion was taken as to the circumstances attending the death, and a petition addressed to the Home Secretary to order a further investigation.

The deceased man, it appears, dined at home the day before his death, and retired to bed about half-past nine o'clock. Some time afterwards he called for assistance, and on Mrs. Bravo's companion (Mrs. Cox) going to him he said he was ill, and asked for hot water. This was brought, and a Dr. Moore sent for, who, on arrival, found the deceased prostrate, and administered an injection of brandy. After an interval Dr. Harrison also arrived, and these two remained with him all night. He rallied considerably, and was ensbled to make a will on the day following. Later a relapse set in, and he died soon afterwards. A post mortem examination of the body took place, and it was proved that the deceased had died from the effects of poisoning by tartar emetic (antimony). His dinner consisted of a small pice of lamb, with some new potatoes, followed by one egg and a small part of the spinach. He drank, however, three full-sized glasses of Burgundy. The ladies who were present, Mrs. Bravo and Mrs. Cox, took a partook of the lamb and of the eggs and spinach, but neither of them touched the Burgundy. It had been decanted by the butler in the middle of the day, and it had stood in the cellarette in the dining-room the while of the afternoon. Tartar emetic is a most active and rapid poison, so far as its immediate effects are concerned, although death does not follow immediately upon it. It is quite certain that Mr. Bravo could not possibly have taken the poisonous dose, to the effects of which he succumbed, more than two or, at the outside, three hours before the fatal symptoms set in.

The coroner has sent to the *Daily Telegraph* the deposition taken at the inquest. So far as appears from these nothing was said at the inquest about antimony until Professor Redwood stated the results of his analysis. One of the medical witnesses, Mr. H. R. Bell, stated that Mr. Bravo, in answer to Dr. Moore said he had taken laudanum for neuralgia. Dr. Johnson thereupon said, "That won't do; it does not explain the symptoms." The deceased then said, "It was not laudanum; I don't know what it was." He did not make any further admission of having taken anything.

It is certain that he took the poison either at dinner or afterwards, for, as medical men know perfectly well, it is impossible to take food after a dose of tartar emetic without immediately producing nausea and violent vomiting. It is clear, then, that the poison was either in the dinner, or else was taken by Mr. Bravo after the dinner. In the latter case, as he himself went to bed at a quarter past nine, the period of time in which he could have taken the fatal draught is narrowed to a quarter of an hour. If, on the other hand, he took it during dinner, it must have been in the Burgundy, and the medical men are of opinion that tartar emetic, dissolved in a rough, full-flavoured wine such as Beaune, can be taken in large quantities without being at all perceptible to the palate. After Mr. Bravo had taken his three glasses, a considerable quantity of the wine must have remained. What became of the remainder of the bottle of Burgundy nobody knows, but the butler's cellar-book shows that another bottle of the same size was given out about midday the next day, thus showing conclusively that what was left in the decanter must have been either drunk or poured away.

The police have traced out all the movements of Mr. Bravo for several days before his being seized with the pains of antimonial poisoning, and can find no indications of his acting otherwise than as one who had no thought of death.

By an advertisement published in the daily papers, the widow of Mr. Bravo has offered a reward of 500*l.* to anyone who will prove the sale of the tartar emetic which was taken by him "in such a manner as will throw satisfactory light on the mode by which Mr. Bravo came by his death."

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